

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

.091

PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1970

Established 1887

K. Sees Nixon Giving a Hint of S. Troop Cuts

By Anthony Lewis

DON, Feb. 19 (UPI)—President Nixon's foreign policy was seen in Britain today as an unmistakable signal that, America will be reducing its forces in Europe. Healey, the minister of defense, said the United States already sees a smaller share in the military burden of the Atlantic Treaty Organization over the next decade. He told conference: "The need for a greater European contribution to security of our continent is now clear to all. Nevertheless, the President's statement won exceptional praise here from official quarters and commentators. Mr. Healey, for example, called it "most impressive."

The warm welcome for a message signaling greater relative defense burdens for Britain and all of Western Europe seemed paradoxical. But officials said they saw no paradox. They explained that, in their view, Mr. Nixon had put the inevitable in a considerate, candid and realistic way.

Mr. Healey said: "All Europeans will have been enormously reassured by the tone and content of the President's statement."

He noted Mr. Nixon's statement that the United States could "no more disengage from Europe than from Alaska." He praised the President's support for NATO strategy, and his promise to discuss any changes in U.S. troop commitments with the Europeans "well ahead."

Brandt is making sure that Nixon understands his position on April 10 and 11, the said.

can senators and con have demanded that the Germans attack Brandt open-agenda position

is start paying part of the re costs of the U.S. force or face large-scale with

Brandt is worried about the U.S. withdrawal moment when he is entering negotiations with Moscow, and East Berlin. He that withdrawals will in his own hand, as well as American position in Wash strategic arms limitation with the Soviet Union, the said.

Minister Helmut told the newspaper this year that even of possible American withdrawals and the outcry by unauthorized about foreign exchange or burden-sharing... the Western negotiating relative to mutual arms day.

highly placed politician angrily when a group of in newspapermen asked his of "burden-sharing."

Germans started paying the United States budget, it would reduce the us soldiers here to the of mercenaries," the pointed. "We do not want to be by mercenaries."

Minister Alex Moeller, in his budget to parliament, said that defense tures would rise in 1970 to on the increase of 6.3 percent needed to maintain West armed forces at their peaking strength. Mr. Moeller increases in the West, Germed force to make up for U.S. withdrawals are out question, he noted.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Derally Ordered Busing Banned in House, Senate Bills

INGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI)—use and Senate voted today federal ordered busing liberal protests that the was putting the country "on i back to segregation." The came on separate bills, differently worded proposals. barred the Department of Education and Welfare busing to integrate

house, adopting amendments \$1.93 billion. HSW and Department appropriations o voted to legalize "freedom" school assignment plans. Courts Can Act.

er the Senate nor House nents, even if signed into law stop federal courts from busing. The Supreme is ruled that busing is necessary in some Southern districts come the effects of uncom school segregation. Both were designed to stop from desegregation plans it's before granting federal aid funds.

Jacob Javits, R. N.Y., said nate amendment would tell this about schools, in the of a court desegregation "If it's all black it stays all and if it's all white it stays all."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



CLEAR DIVISION—The fences delimiting the death strip between East and West Germany clearly stand out in this Central European snowscape. Part of the area between the two fences is mined, and beyond, eastward, to the right, are three more barriers of barbed wire to guarantee the inviolability of the German Democratic Republic.

After Talks in Geneva

Thant and Jarring Rule Out New Mission to Mideast Now

GENEVA, Feb. 19 (UPI)—United Nations Secretary-General U Thant announced today that Gunnar V. Jarring, his special representative for the Middle East, would not be undertaking "for the moment" another mission to Israel and its Arab neighbors.

Mr. Thant conferred last night and again this morning with Mr. Jarring, who flew to Geneva at the secretary-general's request from Moscow, where he is Swedish ambassador. The envoys of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France met at the home of British UN Ambassador Lord Carrington.

In a prepared statement he read to reporters just before leaving for a visit to his native Burma, the secretary-general said that his discussion of the Middle East situation was as valuable, in any case, as a summary expression of American attitudes toward the world to day.

This source added that he thought Mr. Nixon had reflected this shift in American thinking in a "most reasonable way" none of us can complain that the United States is running away from its responsibilities."

The statement was notably lacking in any concrete proposals, this source noted. But he said that this reflected the more passive position of the American government these days. And he saw the statement as valuable, in any case, as a summary expression of American attitudes toward the world to day.

Parallel With Britain

Mr. Healey saw a parallel with Britain's own decision in the last few years to cut its defense forces because it could no longer carry the burden economically. He said these economic pressures evidently "affect the richest and most powerful countries in the world no less than Britain."

The question that many saw raised for Europe by the Nixon statement was how NATO strength can be maintained if the American contribution runs down. There is deep popular resistance everywhere to increases in defense budgets.

The British answer was given in the Defense White Paper, which by coincidence was published today.

"There is only one way in which

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

4

SOLIDARITY—Michelle Dellinger, daughter of David Dellinger, one of the Chicago Seven, gets a kiss from her father's lawyer, William Kunstler, during a press conference held after the jury returned its verdict.

Now the Chicago 5 Will Test Higher Courts on the Riot Law

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (WP)—The verdict in the Chicago Seven trial leaves what is now the Chicago Five to carry to higher courts the first test of the controversial riot ride to the 1968 Civil Rights Act.

But the test may never come.

The Senate amendments were adopted to a four-year, \$35 billion school aid bill. They face a House-Senate conference committee. The House amendments, worded differently and attached to different legislation, face Senate action.

In a related development, the Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, said new legislation passed yesterday prescribing a uniform national policy

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Prince Charles Will Join Navy

GENEVA, Feb. 19 (AP)—The son and heir of Queen Elizabeth II will follow the tradition of British kings and join the Royal Navy, the royal family announced today.

Prince Charles, 21, will continue with Royal Air Force training until he qualifies as an RAF pilot.

He will join the navy in the autumn of 1971 for three to five years and then decide whether to serve longer.

The prince will follow the naval footsteps of Edward, VII, George V and George VI and his father, Prince Philip.

Asked if the current fighting

represented an American or North Vietnamese escalation, the prince said, "It is a North Vietnamese escalation. General Giap [Vo Nguyen Giap, North Vietnam's defense minister] told me in 1964 that the plain in hostile hands was a threat to his country, so I removed Rightist units from the plain to deny them a pretext for attacking my neutrals." Nevertheless, the prince said, the North Vietnamese continued to harass government positions, which he said eventually made necessary last year's U.S.-backed Laotian advance to retake the plain.

Asked if the current fighting

represented an American or North Vietnamese escalation, the prince said, "It is a North Vietnamese escalation. General Giap [Vo Nguyen Giap, North Vietnam's defense minister] told me in 1964 that the plain in hostile hands was a threat to his country, so I removed Rightist units from the plain to deny them a pretext for attacking my neutrals." Nevertheless, the prince said, the North Vietnamese continued to harass government positions, which he said eventually made necessary last year's U.S.-backed Laotian advance to retake the plain.

Report on B-52 Attacks

Diplomats and high Laotian officials here have reacted with surprise and disbelief to reports from Saigon that U.S. B-52 bombers had gone into action for the first time against North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao troops threatening the Plain des Jarres.

U.S. officials here, who until recently had vigorously denied re

port that the bombs were being used outside the Ho Chi Minh Trail, refused to comment today on the news, saying that a statement would have to come from Wash

ington.

However, other observers here

called the reports of the decision

presumably made to halt a North Vietnamese offensive on the plain,

where do I find authority for

Laos Asks U.S. to Send

More Arms, But No GIs

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 19 (UPI)—The Laotian premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, declared today that the current Communist offensive is the most important to date, adding that the Communist Laotian and North Vietnamese troops hoped to drive beyond the Plain des Jarres and "regain for the Pathet Lao the territory they lost in 1964 and 1965."

He was referring to Pathet Lao claims that they and their dissident neutralist allies were entitled to all territory behind the 1961 cease-fire line, with the government in Vientiane controlling only the major towns and the Mekong.

He added that if increased North Vietnamese attacks forced an evacuation of the few government positions left on the plain, 100 miles north of here, government forces would continue the fight from the hills to the west and south.

Asked about the Communists' chances of taking the remaining government positions on the plain and then moving into government territory, the prince said, "We hope to keep what we have under the present circumstances." But he added that if increased North Vietnamese attacks forced an evacuation of the few government positions left on the plain, 100 miles north of here, government forces would continue the fight from the hills to the west and south.

Doesn't Want GIs

Speaking at a news conference, the prince said that while his government under no circumstances wanted U.S. ground units to become involved in the current fighting, he hoped the United States would increase its shipments of arms to Laos, especially of M-16 rifles.

He did not specify numbers, but he said the automatic rifles were in short supply. He added that the UN gunships given to the Laotian armed forces last year were very effective. The prince said that a 10 percent reduction of U.S. air activity in Laos, reported earlier this week from Saigon, would not affect his forces' position "provided we have sufficient weapons for our own use."

Asked if the current fighting

represented an American or North Vietnamese escalation, the prince said, "It is a North Vietnamese escalation. General Giap [Vo Nguyen Giap, North Vietnam's defense minister] told me in 1964 that the plain in hostile hands was a threat to his country, so I removed Rightist units from the plain to deny them a pretext for attacking my neutrals." Nevertheless, the prince said, the North Vietnamese continued to harass government positions, which he said eventually made necessary last year's U.S.-backed Laotian advance to retake the plain.

Report on B-52 Attacks

Diplomats and high Laotian officials here have reacted with surprise and disbelief to reports from Saigon that U.S. B-52 bombers had gone into action for the first time against North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao troops threatening the Plain des Jarres.

U.S. officials here, who until recently had vigorously denied re

port that the bombs were being used outside the Ho Chi Minh Trail, refused to comment today on the news, saying that a statement would have to come from Wash

ington.

The Phantoms, which have a 10,000-mile combat range, have brought all of Egypt under the possibility of air attack from Israel, and the government notes emphasized this point.

Without the Phantoms, the notes declared, Israel would not have been able to bomb targets near Cairo and along the upper Nile River. "The responsibility for the bombing of civilians, therefore, rests with the suppliers of the Phantoms to Israel, namely the United States," the notes said.

It appeared to observers here that the Cairo messages were part of a campaign to influence a decision that President Nixon is to make before the end of this month on further deliveries of Phantoms and Skyhawk fighter-bombers to Israel.

Earlier, the U.A.R. and other Arab countries warned that U.S.

interests in the Arab world had been jeopardized by Washington's military support of Israel.

The principal concern of the Egyptian leadership now is to head off further deliveries of aircraft to Israel by the United States.

Beyond that, however, Cairo and the other Arab capitals are ex

pecting to continue applying economic and political pressures against the United States to seek

to bring about a change of Washington's policies.

The Soviet Union's recent decla

lations about weapons support for the Arabs is winning praise.

The authoritative Cairo paper Al Ahram, declaring yesterday that

Middle East tensions were reaching

the verge of an "explosion," said in an editorial:

"Israel is making a mistake if it

thinks that with imperialist support

it has the freedom to continue

escalating its aggression unchecked.

There are still world powers, notably the Soviet Union, that will con

tinued in a recent magazine article,

man of which, I believe, will prove to be unfounded."

Kuhn said he could not at this time indicate when that review might be completed.

Sen. Church Says U.S. Forces

Are in Laos Combat Illegally

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—

A member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee charged today that American forces are operating in Laos without either a treaty or congressional authority.

"It is time the American people

raised the truth—the whole truth—from their government," said Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, in a speech prepared for Senate debate.

He cited press reports of stepped-up U.S. operations in Laos and said that while "there is a statutory basis for our support of local forces in Laos and Thailand, no

where do I find authority for

American personnel to engage in combat operations."

"Indeed," he said, "not the least

of the paradoxes of this curious

war is that not only is

there no legal basis for it; there

is an affirmative legal prohibition against it."

Amendment Bar

Sen. Church was the author of

an amendment to the Defense Appropriations Act, adopted in Decem

ber, which bars use of American ground combat troops in Laos or Thailand.

He said stepped-up U.S. involvement includes:

• The evacuation by truck and aircraft of 18,000 Laotian peasants from the Plain des Jarres.

• Stepped-up U.S. bombing raids

from bases in Thailand and South Vietnam and from the Seventh Fleet in the China Sea.

• Stepped-up combat operations

by Laotian Gen. Vang Pao, whose

force of Meo tribesmen is sup

ported by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

News Analysis

Nixon Trying to Balance U.S. Ambitions, Capacity

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (NYT).—For a nation weary of war and other foreign burdens, in a world that seems less menacing if not yet safe, President Nixon has proclaimed a policy to protect what he deems vital at a price that he deems bearable.

By thus scaling down the nation's ambitions to match its capacities, the President intends not to promote a new isolationism, but to prevent it. By promising cold calculation of American interests abroad, he intends not a random disengagement, but a more credible involvement where it counts.

Thirty words, among the 43,000 by which Mr. Nixon has tried to encompass the world, define this central purpose and suggest the subtle but significant shift that he is conspicuously making in earlier American doctrines:

"We are not involved in the world because we have commitments, we have commitments because we are involved. Our interests must shape our commitments rather than the other way around."

Transition Philosophy

Not in criticism of his predecessors, but with the assertion that times have changed, Mr. Nixon and his aides describe this doctrine as a philosophy of transition, from both the crises and the concepts of the past.

It is a cautious step away from the automatic and unqualified claims of commitment that drew Lyndon B. Johnson into military intervention in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

It is a long stride back from John F. Kennedy's efforts to structure the policies of Western Europe and from his rhetorical summons to "pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty"—anywhere in the world.

And it is an obvious effort to retire, with honor, some of the concepts promoted by the administrations of Harry S Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower and carried forward by the post-war generation of leaders—including Senator and Vice-President Richard M. Nixon—who saw the world imperiled by a monolithic Communist threat and wholly dependent for its defense on American military and economic power.

Where We Stand

Now as always, Mr. Nixon makes plain his message: tyranny, aggression, poverty and racism are abhorrent to Americans. But the United States, he says, cannot be policeman, fireman, protector against every injustice everywhere. So it must concentrate on the protection of its greatest interests, above all the interest in peace among the major powers. Other countries must be induced to do the same and to share the burden.

To help friends to help themselves, the President promises to stop asking them to do things the American way. He offers no American formula for union in Western Europe and no American blueprint for democracy in South Vietnam. He does not even mention the SEATO and CENTO treaties that the last Republican administration promoted in Southeast Asia and in the Middle East.

To win the trust of adversaries, the President promises to respect their vital interests and demands only that they reciprocate. He denies any hostile designs on the Soviet Union in the quest for improved relations with Eastern Europe and Communist China. He cautions Moscow, however, against efforts to upset the precarious balance in nuclear arms or the fragile big-power balance of influence in the Middle East.

Passion for Neatness

Sensing significant change in his world, his country and himself, Mr. Nixon applied his all-too-legendary passion for neatness to the novel task of defining that change and some of its implications.

ADVERTISEMENT

FASHION OPENINGS IN PARIS

Identification cards generally required.

COUTURERS

NOW SHOWING

BALMAIN, 44 Rue François-Ier. Daily except Saturday, 3 p.m. CARVEN, 6 Rue St. Ch-Eustache 3 p.m. EKTOR, 4 Rue Cambon, 3:30 p.m. GUY LAROCHE, 29 Avenue Montaigne. Daily at 3 p.m. DENEY DANA, 6 Rue Champs-Élysées 3 p.m. HENRY, 96-100 Rue St-Honoré. J. PATOU, 16 Rue Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, 3:30 p.m. MOLYNEUX, 5 Rue Royale, 3:30 p.m. REN LAPIERRE, 1 Rue de Sèvres, 3 p.m. TORRENTE, 24 Rue Marignan, 3:30 p.m. Philippe VENET, 62 Rue François-Ier.

CORSETS

J. BÉRÉ, 14 Rue Clemenceau.

FURS

CATHERINE J. GUILBERT, 29 Rue François-Ier. 256-21-30-35 by appointment only.

TOILE MODELS

La Maison Sabac, 78 Ch-Ely 338-98-06.

Thomas Hughes Quits As U.S. No. 2 in London

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (W.P.).—

Thomas L. Hughes, the State Department's director of intelligence on foreign affairs, is returning to Washington after a half-year as No. 2 man at the U.S. Embassy in London.

His successor in London will be Joseph N. Greene Jr., now a deputy assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs. A career Foreign Service officer, Mr. Greene has served in Lagos and New Delhi as deputy chief of mission, the rank he will hold under Ambassador Walter H. Annenberg.

Mr. Hughes, it was understood, requested reassignment home because of illness in the family.

Bulgarian Leaves Prague

PRAGUE, Feb. 19 (AP).—Roder Zivkov, the Bulgarian Premier and Communist party leader, today left here after a two-day visit.

Israel Hails Nixon's Stand On Mideast

Cairo Press Assails 'Enemy of Arabs'

By Alfred Friendly

TEL AVIV, Feb. 19 (W.P.).—President Nixon's comments on the Middle East in his State of the World message were received in Israel with deep and, as far as could be seen, universal satisfaction.

One political observer said today that it restored Israeli assurance in the American government's attitude toward Israel and its policies in the Middle East conflict.

Confidence in American concurrence with Israel's position had been sharply, even traumatically, shaken by Secretary of State William P. Rogers' peace proposals of Dec. 9. The President's message to Congress appears to have made a full restitution of the previous status.

[Last December, Mr. Rogers proposed a peace plan that included total Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories in return for an Arab commitment to a permanent and binding peace agreement.]

Israel's peace concern paralleled the privately expressed approval of government officials of the basic implication in the message. That the United States intended no disengagement or abandonment of its interest and involvement in the area, that it was determined to keep a balance of power there.

Mr. Nixon's commitment to "provide arms to friendly states as the need arises" was taken as a good omen, although not a firm promise, that he would decide in favor of furnishing Israel the 100 or so Phantoms and Skyhawks it has reportedly requested.

Other points in the message on which profound satisfaction was expressed:

• The American decision not to make any new peace proposals until a response to those already put forward has been received from "other parties"—presumably the Soviet Union and the Arab states.

• The blunt declaration that America would view with "grave concern" any effort by the Soviet Union to dominate the Middle East and the warning against any outside power trying to exploit the Arab-Israeli conflict "for its own advantage or to seek a special position of its own."

• The designation of a return to a cease-fire as "the minimal conditions" on which to seek a final settlement.

Cairo Press Reaction

CAIRO, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The Egyptian press today reacted sharply to President Nixon's foreign policy statement, charging it "showed complete alignment toward Israel."

One newspaper said of Mr. Nixon: "He is the enemy of the Arab nation" and "is leading the battle against us."

Cairo's three Arabic-language morning newspapers printed reports of Mr. Nixon's message under such headlines as "Nixon declares his complete commitment to Israel's policies" (Al-Gamouria) and "Nixon adopts Israeli viewpoint in message to Congress" (Al-Akhbar).

On Europe, the Egyptian commented that "even the sweetest words in favor of peace and international understanding cannot substitute for practical actions."

Mr. Matveev wrote that the U.S. President said nothing about ending the Vietnam war, though its end was "demanded by the majority of Americans." Mr. Nixon "refused only the prospect of 'further continuation of the war under the slogan of Vietnamization.'

On the Middle East, the President "unfortunately offers nothing constructive," Mr. Matveev wrote, adding: "Not a word of blame for the annexationist policy of the Israeli government, not a word of denunciation of the new barbaric acts of the Israeli military . . . Instead the address contains vague calls to 'everybody' to render assistance in regulating the conflict."

Mr. Matveev attributed U.S. reluctance to embrace the idea to Mr. Nixon's desire to keep the strength of the Atlantic bloc as the cornerstone of U.S. policy in Europe.

A Tass news report on Mr. Nixon's address translated what it called his hope that the United States could shift from dominance to partnership with other countries into a plan to extend the Guam Doctrine from Asia to other areas.

"This doctrine provides for a more active use of other countries by the United States to achieve its military and political aims," Tass said.

Chinese Reaction Varies

HONG KONG, Feb. 19 (NYT).—

The Chinese Communist reaction to President Nixon's statement on foreign affairs ranged from sharply hostile to mild today in local Chinese Communist newspapers in Hong Kong.

By midnight, no reaction had come from Peking, but local Communists in London will be Joseph N. Greene Jr., now a deputy assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs. A career Foreign Service officer, Mr. Greene has served in Lagos and New Delhi as deputy chief of mission, the rank he will hold under Ambassador Walter H. Annenberg.

Mr. Hughes, it was understood, requested reassignment home because of illness in the family.

Bulgarian Leaves Prague

PRAGUE, Feb. 19 (AP).—Roder Zivkov, the Bulgarian Premier and Communist party leader, today left here after a two-day visit.

He is the successor in London to Thomas L. Hughes, the State Department's director of intelligence on foreign affairs, who is returning to Washington after a half-year as No. 2 man at the U.S. Embassy in London.

His successor in London will be Joseph N. Greene Jr., now a deputy assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs. A career Foreign Service officer, Mr. Greene has served in Lagos and New Delhi as deputy chief of mission, the rank he will hold under Ambassador Walter H. Annenberg.

Mr. Hughes, it was understood, requested reassignment home because of illness in the family.

Bulgarian Leaves Prague

PRAGUE, Feb. 19 (AP).—Roder Zivkov, the Bulgarian Premier and Communist party leader, today left here after a two-day visit.



RIGHT ON TARGET.—The pilot of a U.S. fighter-bomber, based at Bien Hoa, looks back to check the smoke rising from targets he has just attacked along the Cambodian border. The planes fly into the area with a spotter craft guiding them to target.

I'm With You, Mr. President

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (W.P.).

—When President Nixon finished presenting his views on his foreign policy to newsmen on Monday, he turned to Defense Secretary Melvin Laird to ask him what he thought of the product.

Mr. Laird broke into a broad smile and replied: "I think it's a great report, Mr. President."

As the newsmen roared, Mr. Nixon grimmed and cracked: "That shows you things haven't changed since the last administration."

Exit laughing.

Britain Sees Troop Signal

(Continued from Page 1)

the European allies can bear a fairer share without increasing their defense expenditure to an extent which none of them would regard as politically unrealistic in present circumstances: This is by cooperating more closely with one another."

Timing and Manner

Experts here also think the timing and manner of American troop withdrawal could be crucial. For example, only about a third of the more than 300,000 American troops in Europe are combat forces, and some reductions could be made without affecting combat strength.

Mr. Healey, who spoke in connection with the white paper, emphasized the desirability of East-West talks on mutual force reductions in Europe.

"Unfortunately," he said, there is "no evidence" yet of Soviet interest in talks on such force cuts, though the East Europeans are clearly interested. But he said that "careful, realistic" proposals by NATO could awaken Soviet interest, and he hoped such proposals would be made by mid year.

Mr. Healey could take some personal satisfaction in the Nixon message because it adopted his own long-held view that the European members of NATO should have their own "identity." Mr. Healey said that he was pleased also that Mr. Nixon "went out of his way to praise the work of the nuclear planning group," which brings non-aligned nations into NATO nuclear strategy.

The Defense White Paper showed the continuing reduction in British defense spending and concentration of the forces in Europe. All bases east of Suez are to be abandoned by the end of next year.

The estimated defense budget for the fiscal year starting in April was put at \$5.5 billion. That is about 5.5 percent of the gross national product, compared with 7 percent in 1964.

In Mr. Nixon's proposed 1970-71 budget, defense spending would be 7.2 percent of GNP.

Newspaper comment on the Nixon statement praised it especially for modesty and pragmatism. The Daily Mail said the President was "determined to wipe out the image of the 'ugly American' who hurts other people's pride with his insensitive advice."

The Times of London said that "however notable an anti-Communist crusader" Mr. Nixon "was in his youth," the slogan and certainties of the Cold War now find no place in his long and important new strategy for peace."

His "lack of commitment to specific policies," The Times added, "liberated him from the shackles of past errors."

Commuters Stranded In French Rail Strike

PARIS, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—

An angry commutes jammed the platforms of a Paris main line station last night as a strike by the powerful Communist-led labor confederation CGT disrupted services on French Railways.

The senior local Communist daily *Le Peuple* contended that, despite Mr. Nixon's comments, the United States would not abandon its role of world gendarme. The paper said the new strategy would not enable the United States to escape the doom to which it was heading because of internal weakness and opposition from world revolutionary forces.

Worst hit was Saint Lazare station in Paris through which 400,000 people come from the western suburbs every day. Only 60 percent of the trains were running. Official and wildcat strikes also cut services south of Lyons, while there were sporadic walkouts across France by railwaymen demanding higher wages and shorter hours.

Deferring Major Vietnam Action

Hanoi Believed to Be Giving Top Priority to Laos Drive

By George McArthur

SAIGON, Feb. 19.—The North Vietnamese offensive in Laos is something of a puzzle to experts weighing its effect on the war in South Vietnam. It has strengthened the belief of some that Hanoi has shelved any major military plans in South Vietnam for possibly several months.

The word "major" should be emphasized; the enemy forces in the South retain a formidable capability for making trouble on a lesser scale. The events in Laos, and other intelligence, however, as read by some Hanoi-watchers here, strongly indicate that North Vietnam's Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap has been doing some serious thinking and has now reached some conclusions.

Although Gen. Giap's talents are certainly not underestimated in Saigon, he is viewed as an essentially cautious soldier and careful planner. He would not get himself overextended on two battlefronts at one time. Neither would Hanoi's Politburo, still unsettled by the death of President Ho Chi Minh, permit such a policy.

And so this line of thinking goes, Hanoi's military plans for South Vietnam will be at least partly held in abeyance while the campaign in the Plain des Jarres unfolds.

Troop Total the Key

The essential element of this line of thinking is just how many troops Gen. Giap has actually committed to the current campaign in Laos. Official American military sources in Saigon, on orders from Washington, will not discuss the war in Laos for publication. And even privately, officials speak only in general terms—well aware of the pitfalls in the Elephant Kingdom, where so many battles of the past have turned out to be paper engagements waged almost solely by communiques.

It appears, however, that the North Vietnamese are now committed in greater force than ever to the Plain des Jarres. The American command in Saigon is certainly reacting seriously. For the 48 hours through last night most of the U.S. warplanes taking off from Thailand, South Vietnam and the Seventh Fleet were hitting targets in Laos, mostly in the Plain des Jarres never before used there.

An American press spokesman said afterward that the Communist performance constituted "an extraordinary display of refusal to negotiate." The Viet Cong press spokesman, on the other hand, mocked what he termed the "abusive demands" of the United States "concerning so-called reciprocity."

The Vietnamese Communists have been demanding the total withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Vietnam without any conditions. The United States has accepted the idea of withdrawal "in principle," but as Mr. Habib put it again: "we must be fully aware of what it means to withdraw fully."

The Senate adopted by voice vote a resolution of Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D. Minn., to set up a special 16-member Senate committee to look into problems of equal educational opportunity all over the nation, with special emphasis on de facto neighborhood segregation in the North.

Sen. Mike Mansfield, the Democratic leader from Montana, who supported the measure, said if it does remain part of the massive aid-to-education bill, the courts will have to decide what it means.

The Senate adopted by voice vote a resolution of Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D. Minn., to set up a special 16-member Senate committee to look into problems of equal educational opportunity all over the nation, with special emphasis on de facto neighborhood segregation in the North.

Sen. Mondale said that there had not been a good look at this problem by Congress but that the debate on the pending bill had made it obvious that ways must be found to deal with the situation.

Nixon Urges Senate Pass Genocide Pact

reaty Presented by Truman in 1949

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI)—President Nixon today formally asked the Senate to ratify a treaty banning genocide that had been sitting in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for almost 21 years.

A message to the Senate, the president said he believed that "we should delay no longer in taking the final convincing step which would reaffirm that the United States remains as strongly opposed to the crime of genocide as ever."

President Harry S. Truman sub-

mitted the treaty to the Senate on June 16, 1949, and urged its ratification.

A Senate Foreign Relations

subcommittee held hearings

on the treaty but never recom-

mended it to the full committee.

A Senate source said today that

strongly backed

the treaty might at last be approved.

The Foreign Relations Committee would

immediately act on it.

Sen. George J. Mitchell, Fulbright, and other committee mem-

bers favor the treaty but do not

want to risk a defeat on the Senate.

It was said, because they

felt that would be more damage

to the United States than con-

tinued failure to act.

One President Truman, no Pres-

ident, supported the treaty.

Senate source said today that

the Eisenhower administration

said that he had doubts that

the treaty would accomplish the

goals its authors had in mind

but he would not recommend

ratification.

ABA Reservations

The American Bar Association

expressed reservations about

the treaty and there was opposi-

tion from some Southern senators

who believed the treaty would open

way for international interven-

tion in internal domestic affairs.

The United States, however, was

one of the original supporters of

the treaty and voted for it in the

United Nations General Assembly.

It was unanimously approved

on Feb. 9, 1949.

The treaty defines genocide as

the killing or forcible action with

intent to destroy a national, racial, or religious group.

Twenty-four countries, including

the Soviet Union, have ratified the

treaty, which has been in force

since 1951.

The President told the Senate

the secretary of state and the

attorney general that "there

are no constitutional obstacles to

ratification."

He said the treaty "is a

small step" in the fight against

genocide.

He said, "I am

convinced that the

treaty will demonstrate un-

iversally our country's desire to

participate in the building of in-

ternational order based on law and

order."

Army Surveillance of Civilians Challenged in Liberals' Suit

By Peter Osnos

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI)—The Army's nationwide 1,000-man intelligence network, which among other duties collects information on civilians involved in "civil disturbances," has been challenged in a suit filed in U.S. District Court in the American Civil Liberties

Union.

The suit, filed Tuesday on behalf of a dozen politically active

groups, charging the Army's surveillance vio-

lates their First Amendment rights.

Army spokesman acknowledged that data is collected on those active in past civil dis-

trubles. The information, he

is maintained on an identifi-

cation list, sometimes including

graphs.

The suit asks for a court order

directing the Army from "collec-

tion, maintenance, storage and

transmission of information about

lawful political activities" or

interfering with the suit's collec-

tion.

Among the constitutional rights

violated by the data collec-

tion, the suit alleges, "the

rights of free speech and associa-

tion... the right of privacy."

As defendants in the suit

Defense Secretary Melvin Laird,

Secretary Stanley Resor,

William Wessmoreland, Army

chief of staff, and Gen. William

Westmoreland, commanding general

of Army intelligence command.

My officials declined to com-

tend directly on the suit yesterday.

They did say, however, that

intelligence command has 100

intelligence officers in about 300 cities,

spokesmen said these officers

conduct investigations for "secre-

tive purposes" and collect in-



VERDICT OF THE STREET—A bus carrying the jury of the Chicago Seven trial outside the federal building is pelted with paper, confetti and rocks by demonstrators protesting the jury's verdict against five of the seven defendants.

Outbreaks in Other Cities

Violence Erupts in Ann Arbor Over Chicago Seven Verdict

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 19 (UPI)—

Clashes between police and demonstrators led by the militant Weatherman faction of the Students for a Democratic Society ended today with 18 persons arrested, dozens of injuries and scores of broken windows.

Violence broke out last night after more than 1,500 persons gathered for a rally on the University of Michigan campus to protest the split verdict in the Chicago Seven protest trial and the presence of industrial revolutionaries on the campus.

Roaming "guerrilla warfare"

McCarthy Urges Saigon Coalition To Effect Truce

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI)—

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, D-Minn., today charged the Nixon administration with turning South Vietnamese forces into a mercenary army fighting its own people for an unrepresentative government.

Sen. McCarthy, in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, renewed his call for a temporary coalition government in Saigon to arrange a cease-fire and an orderly withdrawal of foreign forces.

He said, his talks with Communist representatives at the Paris peace conference had convinced him a political settlement of this kind is possible. He said Viet Cong and North Vietnamese delegations also assured him there would be no massive executions in the South following an American withdrawal and no attempt by Hanoi to take over South Vietnam.

Sen. McCarthy testified at his own request as the committee entered the third day of hearings on efforts to secure South Vietnamese villages from Communist subversion.

Chicago Five To Test Law

(Continued from Page 1)

same federal building where the original Chicago Seven went on trial nearly five months ago. If the five lose there, they will petition the Supreme Court, which could turn them down without explanation.

It's common to assume that a major case such as the Chicago riot trial will go "all the way to the Supreme Court," for a final ruling, but the draft conspiracy case of Dr. Benjamin Spock and others stopped at the first appellate level, when the Court of Appeals in Boston set their convictions aside.

• In Lawrence, Kansas, 50 demonstrators stormed the courthouse, shattered a window and painted on walls. Three were arrested.

• In Iowa City, Iowa, 35 teenagers invaded a courtroom and chanted anti-establishment slogans but fled before the judge could don his robes and make good on a vow to fine them for contempt of court.

• In New York City, a crowd of 2,000 filled a Hunter College assembly hall to hear speakers denounce the Chicago verdicts and the New York trial of Black Panthers. Plans to march to Times Square were canceled after scores of police assembled outside the hall.

• In New York City, a crowd of 300, protesting the Boston court's example, it will scrutinize thousands of pages of evidence with care to see whether, in the light of defense arguments that important First Amendment freedoms are in the balance, the government has shown the criminal intent to foment disorder the law requires.

• In New York City, the circuit court will have to weigh the claim that free speech and free association are chilled and repressed by a law that punishes interstate travel and inhibits strong language in the political arena, without forcing the government to prove the defendants' conduct was truly dangerous.

Johnson Opposed It

The law, tacked onto the legislation that gave the nation a fair housing law and increased the punishment for racial terrorists, forbids crossing state lines with intent to promote a riot. The Johnson administration opposed it, partly on grounds that it defined a riot too loosely as illegal action by three or more persons.

The Justice Department is expected to emphasize, as it did in its trial briefs, that the law contains many provisions that ease its impact on peaceful political protesters. Defense attorney William M. Kunkler will argue that these words don't save the law and that the Constitution, encouraging robust debate, gives special protection to "outside agitators."

Verdict Surprises Spock

FINDLAY, Ohio, Feb. 19 (UPI)—

Dr. Benjamin Spock said he was very surprised by the jury in the "Chicago Seven" trial acquitted the defendants of conspiracy charges.

Dr. Spock, the famed baby doctor turned anti-war activist, said: "The conspiracy part of it should have been the easiest to prove."

Dr. Spock himself was found guilty in 1968 of conspiracy to counsel young men to evade the draft. The conviction was overturned.

He defended the defendants' motivations in the Chicago trial, but said he did not agree wholeheartedly with courtroom disruptions that punctuated the proceedings. "That is not my thing," he said.

"I agree their methods in the courtroom were provocative," he said, adding that the trial "was clearly political on both sides."

Dr. Spock said the defendants had been warned prior to the 1968 Democratic National Convention that they might be treated as rioters, but "they had a right to go to Chicago."

Mixed Reactions on Verdict

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT)—The verdict in the Chicago conspiracy trial brought a range of contrasting reactions from individuals and organizations.

In New York, the jury's decision finding five of the seven defendants guilty of seeking to promote a riot was termed "sad" by Gerald Lechtman, a defense counsel for the "Panther 21" now on trial here.

He said: "It's the first time in American history when men have been convicted for doing what the First Amendment says they can do."

Cori Leontine, chairman, and Leonard B. Boudin, general counsel of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, however, said: "We congratulate the defendants and their counsel on this major victory."

Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, asked to comment on the verdict, said, "I think it's a good sign. The jury exercised discrimination in finding guilty."

Mr. Clark had been called as a defense witness at the trial, but the judge ruled that his evidence would be inadmissible. He was in the cabin post at the time of the disruptions in Chicago.

"Get to Go!"

Paid employees of the prison "are only nominally in charge of the situation," Judge Henley said.

"Trusties could take over in a moment. It is within the power of a trustee to murder another inmate with practical impunity."

Judge Henley ruled the racially

segregated barracks at the institution are unconstitutional. The barracks housing of prisoners itself "has got to go," he said.

Senator Hints Filibuster of Rights Bill

Ervin Angered by Bid To Report It to Floor

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (WP)—Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D-N.C., hinted at a Senate filibuster against voting rights legislation as he clashed with Sen. Joseph Tydings, D-Md., and civil rights lobbyist Clarence Mitchell yesterday at a subcommittee hearing on the measure.

Anory because liberal senators will not agree to extend a March 1 Senate-ordered deadline for reporting the bill to the floor. Sen. Ervin said the "civil rights of senators are being trampled."

"Since the Senate has imposed what amounts to gag rule on the subcommittee," Sen. Ervin said, "I will have to reserve detailed comments on the legislation for the Senate floor, where freedom of speech is still guaranteed."

"The Senate has imposed what amounts to gag rule on the subcommittee," Sen. Ervin said, "I will have to reserve detailed comments on the legislation for the Senate

Jordan Guerrillas to Police Themselves Under New Policy

BEIRUT, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The Unified Command, established last week by the ten major guerrilla organizations to insure their unity in the confrontation with King Hussein, said the statement was broadcast by "Voice of Al-Aqsa," the el-Fatah radio service in Cairo.

Informants interpreted this as the guerrillas' concession to King Hussein's decision to "freeze" the Jordanian security measures adopted on Feb. 10 to force the commandos to abide by Jordan's laws.

The guerrillas opposed the measures and 30 were reported killed or wounded in clashes with Jordanian security forces.

At a press conference last weekend, King Hussein said the situation was a misunderstanding and agreed to freeze the measures after the guerrillas' representatives "showed full understanding of the situation."

The commandos announced came with preparations under way for further talks at the end of this week between Palestinian representatives and Jordanian officials to lay down final principles governing the presence of guerrilla organizations in Jordan.

The Kingdom of Jordan, cut by in June, 1967, when Israel occupied the West Bank, has a Palestinian population of about one million and twice as many Jordanians, who had always lived in the East Bank. About half of the Palestinian population lives in refugee camps supported by a United Nations agency.

The camps have become bases for guerrilla organizations. Estimates of the total number of guerrillas in Jordan vary between 10,000 and 20,000.

German Woman, 81, 4th Smallpox Death

MESCHDE, Germany, Feb. 19 (AP).—An 81-year-old woman ill with smallpox died today, bringing to four the number of fatalities claimed by an outbreak of the disease in North Rhine-Westphalia.

The refugees inside Israel's enlarged territory have a much lower standard of living and a host of other grievances. More than half of these refugees are in the Gaza Strip, an area that remains just barely under control.

Israel Plans To Improve Life of Arabs

By Lawrence Fellows

JERUSALEM, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Israel disclosed tentative plans yesterday to improve the lot of Arab refugees dislocated and caught within Israeli jurisdiction by the six-day war of 1967.

In cases where the refugees are willing, attempts will be made to resettle them permanently outside their camps or to improve conditions in the camps when no better solution seems possible.

Schools and industrial or craft centers close to the settlements are envisaged. Better working conditions, roads, running water and better standards of sanitation are also in the planning stage.

"I can say with clear conscience that the government of Israel aspires to create a society where there is no hardship, penury or ostracism of any kind," Shimon Peres, minister without portfolio, declared yesterday in the Knesset (parliament).

Responsible for Policy

Mr. Peres has been charged with coordinating activities to absorb and settle Arab refugees in Israel. He did not suggest that Israel was shifting its attitude toward the Arabs who fled or were driven from the country in 1948 when Israel was established, or in the 1967 war.

Israel's position is still that those refugees will be dealt with as part of an overall peace settlement.

But of 1,396,074 Arab refugees carried on the records of the UN Relief and Works Agency, 515,000 are in the Gaza Strip, or in the Old City of Jerusalem, or on the West Bank of the Jordan River in Judea and Samaria—all areas occupied by Israel in the six-day war.

They all present a serious threat to Israel's internal security. To a lesser extent, Israel's own 300,000 settled Arabs present a threat, at least a potential one.

The refugees inside Israel's enlarged territory have a much lower standard of living and a host of other grievances. More than half of these refugees are in the Gaza Strip, an area that remains just barely under control.

Mr. Eban, who is visiting Belgium for three days during a tour of Western Europe, declared: "Israel does not want unilateral or exclusive jurisdiction over the holy places in Jerusalem. They can receive a special status forming a legal basis for the universal interests represented there." Any refusal to talk "is a refusal to make peace," he declared. "Never in the history of the world has war been turned into peace without the parties meeting each other."



Associated Press
EMINENT BIAFRAN REFUGEE—Bishop Joseph Whelan, of Owerri (left), being greeted in Lagos by Msgr. Amelio Poggi, the Vatican's Apostolic Delegate to West Africa.

Eban Proposes World Conference On Refugee Issue

BRUSSELS, Feb. 19 (NYT).—Abbe Eban, Foreign Minister of Israel, proposed an international conference tonight to draw up a five-year plan for resettlement of Palestinian refugees by the UN.

In a speech to the Belgian Royal Institute for International Relations, in which he called for direct negotiations with the Arab states, Mr. Eban said Israel would exclude nothing from such negotiations and would enter them "without any preliminary conditions."

Mr. Eban, who is visiting Belgium for three days during a tour of Western Europe, declared: "Israel does not want unilateral or exclusive jurisdiction over the holy places in Jerusalem. They can receive a special status forming a legal basis for the universal interests represented there." Any refusal to talk "is a refusal to make peace," he declared. "Never in the history of the world has war been turned into peace without the parties meeting each other."

Nigeria Departs 29 Missionaries

ROME, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The Most Rev. Joseph Brendan Whelan, Bishop of Owerri, and 23 other Irish missionaries expelled today from Nigeria arrived here tonight.

Bishop Whelan, a leading figure in Biafran relief work during the last three years, said that he and the 19 priests and nine nuns all hoped to be able to return to Nigeria.

They were tried, like previous groups of missionaries expelled from Nigeria, and convicted on charges of illegally entering the country.

Australia to Sign Pact

CANBERRA, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The Australian government has decided to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, with reservations. Prime Minister John Gorton said yesterday. But he said Australia would not ratify the pact until matters of concern, presumably over international inspection of nuclear plants, "have been clarified to our satisfaction."

Rome Parties In Deadlock Over Divorce

ROME, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Leaders of the four parties that Premier Designate Mariano Rumor hopes to weld into a coalition government debated again today on what such a government's legislative program should be.

"The second round of talks to form a new coalition government ended in deadlock tonight over the divorce dispute," the Associated Press reported. The controversy, which has overshadowed all other issues at stake, threatened to torpedo all attempts by Mr. Rumor to put together another center-left coalition. The debate will continue tomorrow.

Delegates from Mr. Rumor's own Christian Democrats, the Socialists, Unitarian Socialists and Republicans met last night for the first time since postwar Italy's 31st government crisis began 15 days ago. Mr. Rumor did most of the talking then. Today it was his prospective partners' turn.

Divorce, problems arising from labor agitation last fall and a Socialist desire to work with the Communists in some local governments were among the principals points discussed.

Stand on Divorce

The Unitarian Socialist leader Mauro Ferri, said today that the new government would have to support parliament's decision that a divorce bill did not affect the Vatican Pact or Concordat with the Vatican.

The bill was introduced by the Socialists and already has passed the lower house. In a previous coalition the Christian Democrats agreed to make the matter a question of conscience and not one on which the government took a final position.

The Socialists also want an amnesty for workers involved in recent strike violence and they want to cooperate with the Communists in some local governments where a majority otherwise would be difficult to obtain. The Unitarian Socialists split with the Socialists last July, bringing down a coalition government, on that issue.

Fire on Greek Ship

BRINDISI, Italy, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Thirty-eight passengers and 64 crew members were taken off the 1,708-ton Greek ship Kolokotronis here last night after fire broke out in the engine room, port sources said today. The fire started minutes before the ship was to sail for Corfu.



Associated Press
THE LOSER BY A NECK—Peruvian swimmer Victor Farjado is led away from the Peruvian Embassy in Buenos Aires, along with the chain with which he had attached himself to the embassy's gate. It was his way of protesting because the embassy had refused to help finance his attempt to swim across the Rio de la Plata.

East Germans Attack Brandt Over Open-Agenda Position

BONN, Feb. 19 (UPI).—East Germany accused West German Chancellor Willy Brandt tonight of refusing to respect the status quo in Europe.

A member of Mr. Brandt's cabinet said today that despite the East German attack, the chancellor has two states should have "good German relations" with each other, "mean nothing less than a transformation of the (West) German Democratic Republic from independent, sovereign, socialist state into a province of the West German NATO state."

Although the ADN comment attributed to no official source was thought by West Germans to overshadow Mr. Stoph's reply, Mr. Brandt's declared reason for not meeting with Mr. Stoph was merely a cover "for his intent to tell the clear facts and to see things upside down."

Mr. Brandt's contention that he was unwilling to accept pre-conditions for the talk with Mr. Stoph is merely a cover "for his intent to tell the clear facts and to see things upside down."

The Socialists also want an amnesty for workers involved in recent strike violence and they want to cooperate with the Communists in some local governments where a majority otherwise would be difficult to obtain. The Unitarian Socialists split with the Socialists last July, bringing down a coalition government, on that issue.

A East German comment came in a lengthy analysis by the official news agency, ADN, of Mr. Brandt's letter to Mr. Stoph.

ADN said that Mr. Brandt was avoiding East Germany's proposal that the two sign a treaty for opening "normal relations."

"There can be no peaceful co-existence between states with differing social systems except on the basis of generally accepted norms of international law," ADN said.

The agency added that Mr. Brandt's statement that he was unwilling to accept pre-conditions for the talk with Mr. Stoph was merely a cover "for his intent to tell the clear facts and to see things upside down."

"Each side must be given opportunity to insist anything it considers important into the treaty that the qualities of the partners would be right," Mr. Brandt declared.

Limitations Seen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Robert S. Bird, 55, who had been a prize-winning reporter on The New York Herald Tribune and The New York Times, died last night at a hospital here after suffering a heart attack Sunday.

Mr. Bird worked for The Times from 1932 until 1943, when he joined The Herald Tribune. After The Herald Tribune folded in 1966, he went to the Saturday Evening Post.

Among his dozen prizes in journalism was the Lester Award for medical and public health reporting.

Mr. Bird felt that his biggest story was the trial and conviction of Adolf Eichmann in Israel.

Emilio Bonenelli

GASTELGANDOLFO, Italy, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Emilio Bonenelli, 79, for 41 years director of pontifical villas and a close friend of Pope Paul VI, died last night after a long illness.

The pope last saw Mr. Bonenelli 24 days ago, when he drove 17 miles from the Vatican to this papal summer residence to visit the ailing official.

Mr. Bonenelli was from Rovato, a town only 16 miles from the pope's hometown of Concesio. Their families were acquainted. He worked as a journalist and a member of the Catholic People's party. He quit politics and migrated to France after the Fascists seized power in 1922.

The leg was amputated in the knee. Mr. Richter said he did not know how long his wife remained in the hospital.

A hospital spokesman said overall condition was serious but not critical.

Police in Italy Seize \$480,000 in Paintings

BRESCIA, Italy, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Italian police said yesterday that they have recovered paintings and other works of art worth at least \$480,000.

In a raid on an abandoned home near Bergamo, police found the valuable Italian paintings, a casket in the school of Notting Hill, several important antiques, and a collection of Italian coins, which were stolen from the castle of the Italian count earlier this month.

During investigations at Bergamo and Verona, police found 120 Italian pictures stolen from the apartment of Turin University professor.

Police said there were indications at first that the犯人 had been involved in the theft.

The犯人, which have developed resistance against antibiotics and other poisons, were moving towards industrial towns in the English Midlands, the Royal Society of Health was told.

Dr. R. W. Bentley, an infestation expert, said the vermin were breaking through a cordon introduced in mid-1968 four years ago to halt the spread of the poison-resistant rats.

Intensive poisoning was carried out in the cordon, which covered 1,000 square miles.

Dr. Bentley said there were indications at first that the犯人 had been involved in the theft.

The犯人 had slowed the spread, but rats were now being found moving into the Midlands at an increased rate.

"Once they get into the factories and public dumps in towns and cities they will be impossible to stamp out," he said.

Dr. Bentley is leading a team trying to discover a new poison to destroy the rats but they haven't come up with anything yet.

HAMBURG INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

420 pupils K-12

seeks flexible

LIBRARIAN,

able to assist in the planning and setting-up of an instructional materials center.

Apply with full details and the names of two referees to:

The Headmaster, International School.

2 HAMBURG 52, Waitzstrasse 31.

GERMANY

SCHILLER COLLEGE GERMANY-FRANCE

American Liberal Arts College in Europe
A.A., B.A., M.A. degrees programs educational, excellent student-faculty ratio.
U.S. transfer credit available—postgraduate studies in Castles of Bamberg, near Stuttgart.
(Member of American Association of Junior Colleges.)
Graduate student campus in Heidelberg.
Selection of summer sessions in Germany and France for graduate, college, and high-school students.

Write: Director of Admissions, Schiller College, 7121 Kleinheubach, Germany.

HOLLAND

American International School in The Hague

offers top-quality American education in Holland. Certified American faculty and curriculum—postgraduate studies available—international students throughout the world.

Information: American International School, Deurnestraat 10, The Hague, Netherlands. Tel.: 070-544-21-02.

The International School of Amsterdam—Grade 1 through Grade 9 - American Curriculum

Vechtstraat 175, Amsterdam Tel.: 020-522-7228.

The American International School of Rotterdam—Kindergarten through Grade 8 - American Curriculum

Hillegastdijkstraat 21, Rotterdam Tel.: 010-222-3331.

LUXEMBOURG

AMERICAN EDUCATION IN LUXEMBOURG

American High School
* Grades 9 through 12;
* College preparatory;
* Top-quality staff;
* Individual attention;
* Supervised boarding.

Write to: American Education in Luxembourg, Administrative Office, 24 Dernier Sol, Luxembourg, Luxembourg.

MONACO

SWITZERLAND

Ranger Camps

SWITZERLAND DENMARK

Accredited American Camping Association

22nd Season

International Groups

Summer Sports

Excellent References

CO-ED 8 to 14 years

CH-1834 A Lavaux, Switzerland

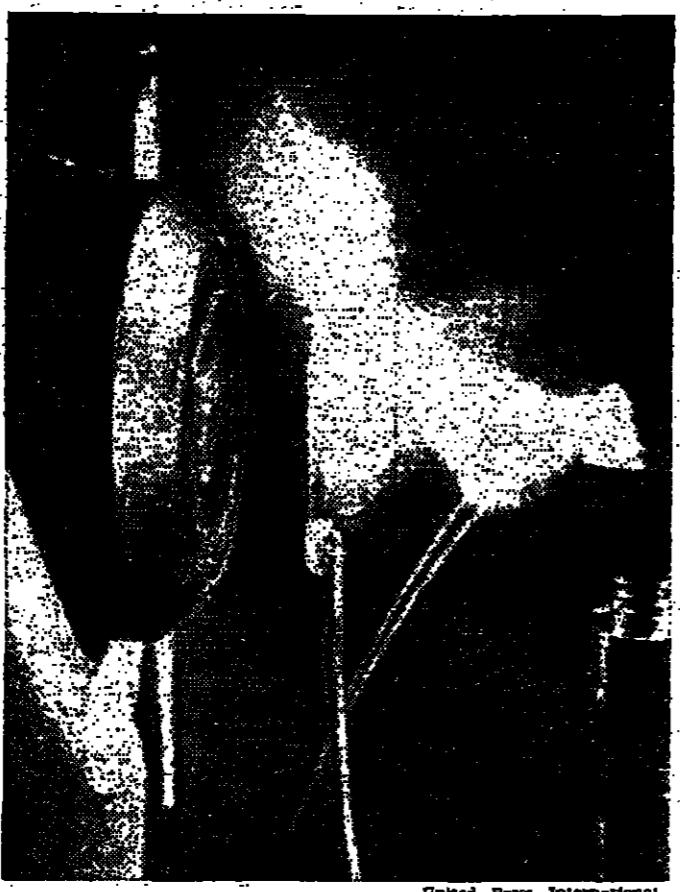
For brochure write:

Stanley Singer

1515 North Ridge Road

Hillside Park, Illinois

(



You have to know
an awful lot
of science
to understand
yesterday's
discoveries...

United Press International
A laser beam boring a hole in a diamond.

Attack sudden Rush to History of Science

By Robert Reinhold

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 19 (UPI)—Until recently a manning himself a historian of science would have had about much chance as an astrologer of getting a university job.

"Then the lid blew off," says James S. Kuhn, who teaches history of science at Princeton. "And any senior historian of science could have been almost anywhere he wanted with a 50 percent increase in pay."

Now Kuhn was describing growing respectability and durability of his discipline, namely one of the most grit-after courses in U.S. universities.

In 1950, there were five professional historians of science in North America, and only a handful of schools—mainly Cornell, Harvard and Wisconsin—offered Ph. D.s. Today, there are at least 125 such scholars, 25 major universities offering full degree programs and another 350 that give courses.

The field's rising star is surely linked to a growing tension, even revulsion, among students and the public over the consequences of science and technology. Also a factor is heightened public awareness that science is the central motor of 20th-century civilization.

"I'm trying to see if the history of science can show us how we got into the mess we are in," said Peter Buck, 27, a graduate student at Harvard.

Also noted was a corresponding decline in student interest in hard sciences, particularly physics, in the last decade.

This demand is such that

Edward Cohen, the Harvard student on Isaac Newton, hesi-

tales to answer his telephone, because 250 students are trying to get into his course on "The Scientific Revolution and Its Consequences."

The discipline is also experiencing growing pains. A lively debate rages between a new generation of historians of science. Many prefer to look at science in its social context and at scientists as a social group. The more traditional scholars analyze the development of scientific ideas and methods as self-contained intellectual systems.

As a meeting ground for history, science, philosophy, ethics, sociology, and even psychology, the field suffers from an identity crisis, not knowing whether it belongs more to science or to history. It is not fully accepted in either camp.

The profession is so new that the first American to receive a Ph. D. in the history of science is still alive and well and living in Cambridge. He is Professor Cohen, 55, president of the International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science.

"For a long time we worked very hard at the concept of a new scientific concept by analyzing the thought processes of the scientist against the background of the prevailing philosophical and intellectual assumptions of his time."

But this method, known as the "internal approach," is under challenge by historians who believe that scientists are basically a social group buffeted like all others by a larger culture. Their technique, the "external approach," is the sociology of knowledge—the relationship between new ideas and the outer social order in which they develop.

For example, the internalist would treat the development of Galileo's concept of the movement of planets as a purely intellectual phenomenon. He would try to trace the dynamics of Galileo's thinking, his struggle to break out of the prevailing intellectual mold and his dependence on Platonic thinking.

The externalist, on the other hand, would stress that Galileo came from a middleclass background that he was a man who worked with his hands and made instruments and therefore was able to design and carry out experiments.

Whether these two schools can co-exist remains to be seen. The people formed [intellectually] before World War II had a vision of science that comes out of the 19th century—as one of the unequivocal goods of mankind," said Prof. Arnold W. Thackray, 30, of the University of Pennsylvania. But the new generation, has grown up with the atomic bomb and pollution and has a less sanguine view.

Ironically, the history of science appears to be one of the few social sciences to have resisted the introduction of scientific method—the computer in mathematics as a tool to reconstruct the past.

Historians of science believe their field has begun to make a major impact on other areas, particularly science education.

With the new emphasis on social history, they are also in position to advise on questions of science and public policy.

As one scholar put it, "science is too important to be left to the scientists."

Over Criticism of Solzhenitsyn Expulsion

Russia Quits European Writers Group

By Bernard Gwertzman

OSCOW, Feb. 19 (NYT)—The Ic Union disclosed yesterday that it has withdrawn from the European Community of Writers—an organization set up ten years ago as an exchange of East-West writers—because of the group's sharp criticism on the expulsion of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn from the Soviet Union of Writers.

Literaturnaya Gazeta, the official organ of the U.S.S.R.'s Union of Writers, reported the decision to break contacts with the European group over the Solzhenitsyn affair.

It also disclosed that Alexander Tvardovsky, a leading liberal writer and editor, had resigned as president of the European group and that Irakli Abashidze, a member of the Soviet Georgian Writers Union, had resigned as a member.

In addition, Literaturnaya Ga-

zeta printed a long open letter by Nikolai M. Grishachev, a well-known conservative writer, to Giancarlo Viganelli, the secretary general of the European group, protesting Mr. Viganelli's efforts to pressure the Soviet writers union to reinstate Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

In Rome, Mr. Viganelli confirmed that last month he and poet Giuseppe Ungaretti, president of the group, had issued a 2 1/2-page "manifesto" in defense of Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who had been summarily expelled from the Soviet Union of Writers in November for allegedly not taking strong enough measures against publication of his works abroad.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, author of several works, including "The First Circle" and "The Cancer Ward," which have not been published in Russia, has sharply criticized the Soviet group's actions. These criticisms have led to statements of support from many Western writers.

PARIS MOVIES: 'True Grit'—The Real Western Returns

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 19—Admirers of good Westerns are in luck at the moment with the superior "Willie Boy" and "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid" currently showing in Paris. Now another high-grade product has joined them: "True Grit," which has just opened (in English) at the Elysee Cinema.

Without Westerns (any kind) as a constant standby, the cinema parlors would probably have to shut down half the time. Most movie-goers will swallow them in any form. And the records reveal that almost any Western is a winning financial proposition. Regrettably, most of them bore the demanding spectator to death with monotonous repetition of what has been seen and heard a thousand times.

Authenticity

How stimulating it is, then, to encounter such Westerns as "True Grit," "Willie Boy" and "Butch Cassidy." They do not tread the routine, worn-out trail; they have authentic vigor, a sprinking of homespun humor.

A classic adventure yarn with a classic American landscape as its background, "True Grit" is based on Charles Portis's Saturday Evening Post serial, subsequently published as a novel which made the best seller list. A crisp, deft piece of writing, the novel has been dexterously adapted, with comic sympathy preserved, by Marguerite Roberts.

"There is a lot of garbage written by people who haven't done enough of the hard scholarship—this is the biggest cross we have to bear, the amateurs."

Most historians of science today trace their intellectual lineage to the late Alexander Koyré of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, whose method of "conceptual analysis" remains the predominant technique of the profession.

Dr. Koyré's method was to untangle the development of a new scientific concept by analyzing the thought processes of the scientist against the background of the prevailing philosophical and intellectual assumptions of his time.

But this method, known as the "internal approach," is under challenge by historians who believe that scientists are basically a social group buffeted like all others by a larger culture. Their technique, the "external approach," is the sociology of knowledge—the relationship between new ideas and the outer social order in which they develop.

For example, the internalist would treat the development of Galileo's concept of the movement of planets as a purely intellectual phenomenon. He would try to trace the dynamics of Galileo's thinking, his struggle to break out of the prevailing intellectual mold and his dependence on Platonic thinking.

The externalist, on the other hand, would stress that Galileo came from a middleclass background that he was a man who worked with his hands and made instruments and therefore was able to design and carry out experiments.

Whether these two schools can co-exist remains to be seen. The people formed [intellectually] before World War II had a vision of science that comes out of the 19th century—as one of the unequivocal goods of mankind," said Prof. Arnold W. Thackray, 30, of the University of Pennsylvania. But the new generation, has grown up with the atomic bomb and pollution and has a less sanguine view.

Ironically, the history of science appears to be one of the few social sciences to have resisted the introduction of scientific method—the computer in mathematics as a tool to reconstruct the past.

Historians of science believe their field has begun to make a major impact on other areas, particularly science education.

With the new emphasis on social history, they are also in position to advise on questions of science and public policy.

As one scholar put it, "science is too important to be left to the scientists."



John Wayne and Kim Darby in "True Grit."

married ladies' amorous desires may be assuaged. The neglectful husbands learn of the "improvement" scheme and there is police intervention and the matter is taken up on the floor of the Chambre des Députés.

What "L'Etalon" bawls loudly for is the wit of a Sacha Guitry. Its basic nature is a diverting premise, but its present commonplace treatment fails to provoke sufficient laughter. A comic master of Guitry's talents would have decked the bawdy design with gay and entertaining conceits and characters and made of it a merry sex carnival. Mocky's owlish cynicism darkens the bright premise and it becomes heavy, "tagged" and quite unattractive, with even Bourvil's customary sparkle dimmed.

"Uccellacci Uccellini" (at the Gai-Les-Coups) is an early film (1965) of Pier Paolo Pasolini. It has not been seen in Paris before and it comes as a very pleasant surprise. A modern morality play, cast as a philosophical fable, the film recounts the adventures of a father and son who take to the open road—with a sage, loquacious crew—as they quest for knowledge in hopes of discovering what is what. Their wanderings prove fruitless and there is a bitter finish in which they eat the winged companion of their journey.

There is freshness and subtle imagination in Pasolini's style in this truculent fantasy and flashes of grotesque humor throughout. At one point, he cuts from his lust-seeking pair to newsmen of the funeral of a Communist politician in Rome at which the mourners, in ideological confusion, not knowing whether to cross themselves or shake their fists, do both. That splendid comedian, the late Totò of Naples, remembered from his magnificent characterizations in De Filippo's comedies, makes his last appearance in this admirable bit of screen whimsy as a constantly bewildered Everyman.

BOAC OPENS UP THE NEW WORLD OF BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN AMERICA.

London to Washington.
A direct daily service, by VC10.

The BOAC 747. A new dimension in flying. Daily between London and New York.

Get down to business with your travel agent at the earliest opportunity.



The New World of business opportunities.

BOAC
takes good care of you

New Tone for Peace

It is not denigrating President Nixon's message on the State of the World to say that he has set a new tone, rather than a new strategy, for peace. Nor does it detract from the very impressive document he presented to Congress and to the world to point out that this tone represents a gradual evolution. What Mr. Nixon has done is to bind up an overall survey, a mood, a recognition of certain realities, a hope for certain responses, that could represent a new phase in world affairs.

What the President's long statement reflects most clearly are the limitations of power and the weaknesses of confrontations. He has done so, of course, by emphasizing positives, by calling on America's friends and allies to do more to insure a stable and prosperous world order. But the unspoken prayer is that everyone, friendly or inimical, will do a little less in those areas that produce friction, and somewhat more in the stimulation of peaceful development and mutually advantageous trade.

This is not a wholly new approach. President Eisenhower held it as the core of his policy, even while Secretary of State Dulles was preaching greater activism. President Kennedy was coming around to it after the Cuban missile crisis. President Johnson, despite Vietnam and the Dominican Repub-

lic, acted upon it in most areas of the world. But President Nixon is stating it in full, without the inflammatory rhetoric that once accompanied even peaceful gestures.

Mr. Nixon does not guarantee a happy outcome for his version of American global strategy, even with the technical improvements he is introducing into the conduct of foreign affairs. He recognizes the dangers that persist in Vietnam and are growing in the Middle East. He is aware that the road to peace can be traversed in two directions, and he is by no means certain that the Soviet Union is going our way. But he has, quite successfully, removed the global policeman badge from the American breast, and he speaks consistently in terms of partnership, rather than leadership.

This is a persuasive stance. It will not insure peace in the super-heated clash of nationalisms and ideologies and power plays that rack small nations today as well as the great ones; it does not promise that important American interests may not have to be defended with more than words. But the words are good; the tone is right: the rejection of isolationism and intervention as dogmas is sound. Mr. Nixon may not command success in his foreign policy, but he is working hard, and pragmatically, to deserve it.

State of the World Message

President Nixon's 43,000-word State of the World message is a unique and useful—if banal and wordy—compendium of the administration's foreign policies and procedures.

In essence, the document applies on a global scale the "low-profile" doctrine for Asia that Mr. Nixon first articulated in off-the-cuff remarks to reporters on Guam last summer. The "central thesis" of that doctrine, Mr. Nixon now says, "is that the United States will participate in the defense and development of allies and friends, but that America cannot—and will not—conceive all the plans, design all the programs, execute all the decisions and undertake all the defense of the free nations of the world. We will help where it makes a real difference and is considered in our interest."

Mr. Nixon's Democratic predecessors could hardly have quarreled with that bland definition of American policy. Has any American President ever intervened in a foreign situation where he thought an American presence would not make a difference and was not in American interest?

The test of the Nixon Doctrine is in Vietnam, where the President expresses cautious optimism about his program of Vietnamization. But if the facade of Vietnamization should crack because of new enemy action, the President warns, the United States would take "strong and effective measures." So much for self-help.

"Our interests must shape our commitments," the President argues, "rather than the other way round." But in Vietnam and elsewhere in Asia Mr. Nixon has pledged to honor old commitments that many Americans have concluded are no longer consistent with United States interests, if they ever were.

The President calls for "peace through partnership." But to the United Nations, the crucial global partnership for peace, Mr. Nixon relegates only secondary tasks. He says nothing of any American initiative to help revive and strengthen the world organization's essential peace-keeping mission but speaks instead of a world in which

peace would spring from the self-restraint of nations. It may be visionary to hope for peace through world law in our time, but it is even more naive to expect peace to prevail under current conditions of international anarchy.

Nowhere in the President's message does his distaste for new adventures and new crises emerge more forcefully than in his discussion of relations with the Communist world. It is plain that he is deeply worried that there could be new confrontations with the Soviet Union. He rightly warns that "our overall relationship with the U.S.S.R. remains far from satisfactory." He notes the Soviet Union's role as Hanoi's chief supplier of war material, charges Moscow with a "heavy responsibility" for continuation of the war in Vietnam and accuses the Kremlin, with good reason, of imperialist aims in the Middle East. Yet he explicitly recognizes the U.S.S.R.'s "legitimate security interests" in Eastern Europe and disavows any intent to exploit Sino-Soviet rivalries—attitudes essential for a lasting Soviet-American accommodation.

To Asia and Africa and Latin America, Mr. Nixon generously promises American assistance for economic development. He suggests constructive changes in American aid policies. But he also hints that the United States will not meet internationally agreed goals for substantial increases in the volume of economic assistance: "We must focus on the achievement of our real objective—effective development—rather than on some arbitrary level of financial transfer."

The message is not without laudable suggestions for modification of American policies in several parts of the world, especially in Europe. It restates firmly Secretary of State Rogers's reasonable proposals for an accommodation in the Middle East. It endorses more liberal trade policies. But like so many of President Nixon's pronouncements, this message is long on pious rhetoric and short on concrete, unambiguous statements of American policy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Pompidou's Task

By means of interviews with President Pompidou published in the press, American public opinion has been forewarned and enlightened; it knows all the motivations of French policy in the Middle East and the Mediterranean; if it does not like them, so much the worse for it—and for Franco-American friendship. By preferring to attack rather than to keep defensive positions, Mr. Pompidou is practicing military virtues that one could have believed reserved for his predecessor. It remains to be seen whether American public opinion will react in a hostile manner...

The trouble is that American public opinion now is sensitive to Middle Eastern problems, and the positions of Washington and Paris in this field appear in opposition. Mr. Pompidou will find it very difficult to dispel from his partners' minds worries resulting from a situation that has become dangerous. Let us hope that he will manage to do this and demonstrate that Franco-

American relations are not threatened by divergences of opinion on a minor point, regardless of the importance attached to it at the present time.

—From *Les Echos* (Paris).

All-German Talks

The West German attitude [to talks with East Germany] cannot be interpreted in any other way but that Bonn continues to be unwilling to recognize the German Democratic Republic according to the tenets of international law.

This must be the reason why Brandt's letter to Stoph carries no reference to show that the attitude of East Germany to recognition, as set out in Stoph's letter, is being understood or accepted in Bonn. Talks between the two German states should be held between delegations which recognize each other for what they are—representatives of two sovereign and independent states.

—From *Nepszabadság* (Budapest).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 20, 1895

PARIS—The French press has just lost one of its veterans in the person of Auguste Vacquerie, who died yesterday at the age of 75. He was one of the last representatives of the Romantic school and one of the last survivors of the Republicans of 1848. He was a distinguished poet and a thoroughly honest man. His death is not a political event, but it will be deeply felt by every journalist who has any regard for his profession.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 20, 1920

WASHINGTON—Rep. John J. Rogers, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill in the House along the same lines as that of the proposed constitutional amendment sponsored by Rep. Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, regarding the inability of the President to perform the duties of his office. The bill provides that the Supreme Court, upon the request or resolution of either House, shall determine if the President is fit for office.



Political Air Pollution

Low-Profile Presidents

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Like Richard Nixon, his host in the United States, Georges Pompidou is a low-profile president in France. There is an approximate connection between the personal relationships of Nixon to Eisenhower and those of Pompidou to De Gaulle, although apart from his personal halo of military glory, no one could ever accuse Eisenhower of having been charismatic. His presidential idea was more to reign, not to govern.

Pompidou both was and was not De Gaulle's political favorite son just as Nixon both was and was not Eisenhower's. While he was prime minister it was generally assumed—even by Pompidou himself—that De Gaulle would in the end

openly designate him as successor. Though he was vice-president and next in line,

On more than one occasion the American president mentioned to me those Republicans he considered qualified for the White House, even if they didn't have political backing. It was apparent he thought most of Gen. Alfred Grunenthal, former Treasury Secretary Robert Anderson and his own brother, Milton Eisenhower. In such informal chats I never heard him mention Nixon. Yet, when the time came, Eisenhower went out and campaigned for Nixon—something De Gaulle deliberately avoided doing for Pompidou.

Although neither had any wartime association with the European heroes who subsequently became chiefs of state, both experienced a long period as righthand men and therefore learned much about their bosses' methodology. Nixon was vice-president and Pompidou first was head of De Gaulle's personal entourage and then the most durable of his three prime ministers.

Pompidou contends he never asks himself how his governing methods differ from those of his glamorous predecessor. He says only: "I try to fulfill my task as I see it and as our constitution frames it, giving the president of the republic ultimate responsibility for orientation and decision."

Nevertheless, he acknowledges his approach probably didn't escape the impact of the general's dynamic personality. He recalls: "I was De Gaulle's prime minister for six years and his associate for twenty-five; thus, it is quite possible that he has influenced me."

Cabinet Style

But Pompidou finds it difficult to assess any contrast in working habits between his own and those of De Gaulle, which he knew so well. For example, he "never" knew at what hour De Gaulle began his working day. Moreover, he considers a difference in style of cabinet meetings. In De Gaulle's Fifth Republic France the chief of state rather than the prime minister usually chairs cabinet sessions—unlike the previous Fourth Republic.

De Gaulle's ministerial councils were famous for their dominance by the general. He summoned ministers to speak and then, having listened, gave his own rulings. Pompidou acknowledges that his cabinet meetings "last longer and there is more discussion. There is more debate."

Another difference—which impresses much to Frenchmen—comes in the so-called "reserved domains." De Gaulle established strong executive powers for the presidency in order to curb the previously excessive authority he thought had been awarded to the legislature.

He applied these powers by assigning to himself as chief of state certain "reserved domains" in which his word was final and rarely questioned. These included foreign policy, national defense and nuclear affairs. I recently asked Pompidou whether he also applied a similar system under his own presidency. He answered:

"I have always maintained that there was no reserved area and that the president's authority extends to all domains. However, it is true that foreign affairs are a larger part of the president's activities than those of the prime minister."

The immuno to be deduced from this is that foreign policy, not internal policy, remains his primary concern and that French foreign policy under Pompidou continues, as under De Gaulle, to be the *lysée* and not the *Quai d'Orsay*—like the White House and the State Department.

The Nixon Doctrine And Assumptions

By James Reston

LONDON.—President Nixon's main statement on American foreign policy is a little like the brilliant macaroons she sees swinging along the sidewalks of London these days: it is long, it covers a lot of territory, and it conceals the most interesting parts.

The most interesting part of the Nixon Doctrine of "partnership" is what the other partners and the Soviet Union are prepared to do about it as the United States reduces its overseas commitments.

The doctrine rests on the valid conviction that the United States has been carrying too much of the burden of maintaining world peace, and on the assumption that the allies will preserve their commitments and responsibilities as the United States cuts back.

In this sense it is a worldwide application of the concept of Vietnamization of the war in Southeast Asia—non-Communist Europe and Asia, like Saigon, will take over as Washington pulls back. But while this is a fair and even inevitable proposition 25 years after World War II, there is not the slightest evidence that the allies in Europe intend to spend more and sacrifice more to take up the slack.

With the exception of Israel in the Middle East, which will spend \$1.2 billion, or 25 percent, of its gross national product on defense this year; and the possible exception of West Germany in Europe, which may respond to Nixon's appeals for more burden-sharing, there isn't a country in this part of the world that can be counted on to substitute for the United States and the allied governments.

They are less confident as to the Middle East, for as the President told the Congress, not only Israel and the Arab states are in conflict, but the Great Powers have interests in the Middle East that are greater than their control over the warring states. Nevertheless, even in that part of the world, which Nixon calls "one of the sternest tests of our quest for peace through partnership and accommodation," there is no real "partnership" or "accommodation" and the conflict, with all its dangers and miscalculations, is mainly to the United States and the Soviet Union.

Idea Not Accepted
Accordingly, while the Nixon Doctrine of limited withdrawal of military and more equal sharing of the military burdens is popular in the United States, the underlying assumption of greater effort by the allies is not popular in the part of the world and not accepted by the large majority of the allied governments.

Nixon's reappaisal, therefore, relies primarily on the hope he can also persuade the Soviet Union to reappraise its expansionist policies and join him in a Great Power withdrawal in negotiation. On this point, Nixon was frank and cautious.

"While certain successes have been registered [in East-West negotiations]," he told the Congress, "the overall relationship with the U.S.S.R. remains far from satisfactory. To the detriment of the cause of peace, the Soviet leadership is failing to exert a helpful influence on the North Vietnamese."

The Middle East talks, too, we have not seen on the Soviet side to practical and constructive flexibility which is necessary for a successful outcome... We see evidence, moreover, that the Soviet Union seeks a position in the area as whole which would make the Power rivalry more likely."

These are the really critical questions about the Nixon Doctrine: not alone whether it is a clear and fair proposal by the President, whether it will be accepted by his allies and by the Soviet Union, whose cooperation the doctrine is safe withdrawal rests.

Letters

Interests of Peace

Mr. Eugene Rosow, in the course of an article on this page of the Herald Tribune (Feb. 7), felt constrained to make explicit a fundamental supposition in his argument: U.S. foreign policy is based on U.S. interests. It would appear that the United States is not unique among nations in basing its foreign policy on the paramount importance of its own interests. But just for curiosity's sake I would like to see some of the columnists of the Tribune give their view of the possibilities of a U.S. foreign policy based on the paramount importance of world peace.

What, concretely, would be some of the changed options open to U.S. policy-makers if they were obliged in conscience not to look out first of all for the United States but first of all for the world?

Peace, I have in mind not a rapid, moralistic succession of mindless surrenders in a search for now-or, but a vigorous research by tough-minded realists into the objective causality of peace and a discussion of the concrete possibilities open to U.S. policy-makers for the encouragement of this causality.

THE TIMES OF LONDON criticizes the attack, and I feel quite right so, on the grounds that it may bring about some solidarity and the shaky Arab nations. But the New York Times, with its use of the word "inevitable" and reference to an "insidious death bomb" on civilians, I moved from the military front to an American innovation to be with—remember Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea? And when you consider Hiroshima and Nagasaki and Hamburg, and so right up to Hiroshima, America is undisputed master of the art.

THE TIMES OF LONDON criticizes the attack, and I feel quite right so, on the grounds that it may bring about some solidarity and the shaky Arab nations. But the New York Times, with its use of the word "inevitable" and reference to an "insidious death bomb" on civilians, I moved from the military front to an American innovation to be with—remember Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea? And when you consider Hiroshima and Nagasaki and Hamburg, and so right up to Hiroshima, America is undisputed master of the art.

THE TIMES OF LONDON criticizes the attack, and I feel quite right so, on the grounds that it may bring about some solidarity and the shaky Arab nations. But the New York Times, with its use of the word "inevitable" and reference to an "insidious death bomb" on civilians, I moved from the military front to an American innovation to be with—remember Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea? And when you consider Hiroshima and Nagasaki and Hamburg, and so right up to Hiroshima, America is undisputed master of the art.

Israel bombing of an Egyptian industrial plant.

The Israeli government says this attack was the result of technical error and I see no reason to doubt this. There are a number of cases in Vietnam where American planes have dropped bombs on American positions, proving skilled pilots in sophisticated planes can make this sort of error, so not the Israelis? But even if it was deliberate, what right does it have to bomb on civilians? Making war on civilians is an American innovation to be with—remember Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea? And when you consider Hiroshima and Nagasaki and Hamburg, and so right up to Hiroshima, America is undisputed master of the art.

THE TIMES OF LONDON criticizes the attack, and I feel quite right so, on the grounds that it may bring about some solidarity and the shaky Arab nations. But the New York Times, with its use of the word "inevitable" and reference to an "insidious death bomb" on civilians, I moved from the military front to an American innovation to be with—remember Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea? And when you consider Hiroshima and Nagasaki and Hamburg, and so right up to Hiroshima, America is undisputed master of the art.

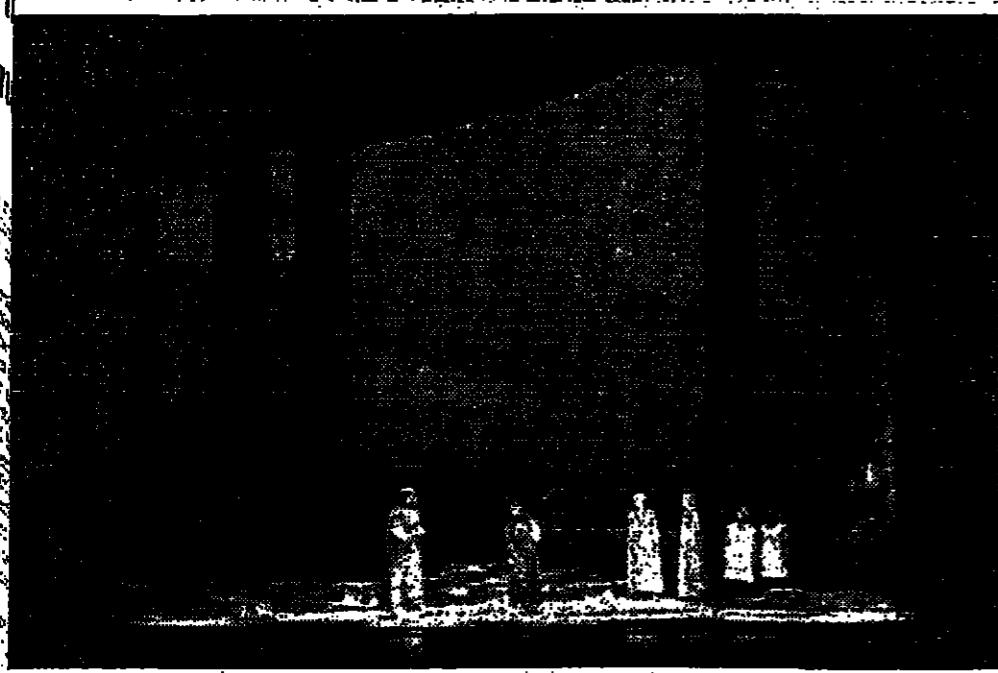
THE TIMES OF LONDON criticizes the attack, and I feel quite right so, on the grounds that it may bring about some solidarity and the shaky Arab nations. But the New York Times, with its use of the word "inevitable" and reference to an "insidious death bomb" on civilians, I moved from the military front to an American innovation to be with—remember Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea? And when you consider Hiroshima and Nagasaki and Hamburg, and so right up to Hiroshima, America is undisputed master of the art.

THE TIMES OF LONDON criticizes the attack, and I feel quite right so, on the grounds that it may bring about some solidarity and the shaky Arab nations. But the New York Times, with its use of the word "inevitable" and reference to an "insidious death bomb" on civilians, I moved from the military front to an American innovation to be with—remember Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea? And when you consider Hiroshima and Nagasaki and Hamburg, and so right up to Hiroshima, America is undisputed master of the art.

THE TIMES OF LONDON criticizes the attack, and I feel quite right so, on the grounds that it may bring about some solidarity and the shaky Arab nations. But the New York Times, with its use of the word "inevitable" and reference to an "insidious death bomb" on civilians, I moved from the military front to an American innovation to be with—remember Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea? And when you consider Hiroshima and Nagasaki and Hamburg, and so right up to Hiroshima, America is undisputed master of the art.

THE TIMES OF LONDON criticizes the attack, and I feel quite right so, on the grounds that it may bring about some solidarity and the shaky Arab nations. But the New York Times, with its use of the word "inevitable" and reference to an "insidious death bomb" on civilians, I moved from the military front to an American innovation to be with—remember Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea? And when you consider Hiroshima and Nagasaki and Hamburg, and so right up to Hiroshima, America is undisputed master of the art.

THE TIMES OF LONDON criticizes the attack, and I feel quite right so, on the grounds that it may bring about some solidarity and the shaky Arab nations. But the New York Times, with its use of the word "inevitable" and reference to an "insidious death bomb" on civilians, I moved from the military front to an American innovation to be with—remember Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea? And when you consider Hiroshima and Nagasaki and Hamburg, and so right up to Hiroshima, America is undisputed master of the art.



The first scene from Geneva production of 'Parsifal'.

Freddy Bertrand.

Opera in Geneva: Wagnerian 'Reform'

By David Stevens

GENVA, Feb. 19.—At the end of "Parsifal" here Tuesday (after, yesterday) one actor remarked that the action did not seem so uniform to him—it looked like a different "Parsifal" he had seen.

He was right, which points up what Herbert Graf, director of the Grand Opéra here, calls the "strange" of Adolphe Appia. This at the designs and notes Appia, the visionary Swiss theoretician and reformer who died in 1928, had a profound effect on the production—Wagnerian and modern—with or without credit to his own project rarely met the stage.

The case of his well-documented conception of "Parsifal" is he began to work on in 1890s, no production company based on his work was adopted until Graf did it here in 1964. With some improvements on this first attempt, it is his production that the Opéra has just mounted.

As, as conceived by Wagner and Appia, underlies all modern production of composer's music dramas.

It is said that Wagner's one vital reform was that through music he was able to give a dramatic action which all the weight—the center of gravity—is at the center of the characters.

But found the composer's ideas

staging anachronistic and

and, in Graf's words,

abandoned the attempt made in

Appia's essential reform is that he replaced the old realism of the 19th century with "a staging directly inspired by the music, and which utilized a plastic space made alive by lighting."

Technical problems can be mounted today on Appia's ideas, which were developed over a period of 30 years, is because he was, in Graf's words, "a practical dreamer." That it was not done sooner is probably that many of his ideas cry out for technical developments not fully realized in his own time. This is especially true in lighting, which has reached its highest development at Bayreuth under Wieland Wagner—who did not hesitate to give credit where it was due.

Even so, there are unanswered questions. It is clear what Appia wants and why, but the way he gave Graf and Max Rüthlisberger, who realized the sets, some headaches.

In the transformations of the first and third acts from the sacred forest to the temple of the Grail, the Geneva production resorts to some projections as filler for the gradual shift from the forest "temple" with its columnar trees and soft, natural light, to the actual temple with its columns and glowing, supernatural light. Otherwise, said Graf, "we couldn't stretch it out for the four minutes" required by the music. Now, as it achieved entirely without some of the stage machinery noise that Appia wanted to avoid.

Likewise, in Act II, Graf abandoned the attempt made in

1964 to follow Appia to the letter in using a curtain to reduce the acting area for the Kundry-Parsifal scene. This time he did it with lighting, coming closer, he thinks, to Appia's intention of concentrating attention on the essential drama and eliminating the distraction of the magic garden. There is also the slightly disconcerting effect created by Appia's design for the garden, which was done much later than the others and incorporates some later ideas for achieving his plastic, three-dimensional space. Nonetheless, this was well realized and suffused with a sensual red-gold light.

Convincing Spectacle

As for the movements of the scenes, the stage is left pretty much to himself. But Graf, guided by Appia's general intentions and his own experience (including "24 years of suffering at the Met"), produced a highly mobile, profoundly convincing spectacle of what is usually taken for one of the most static boxes in an opera—at least for the eye.

He also took the care to assemble a cast of young and attractive singers who know how to move. The keynotes of the casting was the Kundry of Karin Meyer, who achieved a vocal and dramatic intensity that fully realized the role's widely different aspects. The young Swedish tenor Sven Old Elision does not yet have this kind of experience, but he has a voice—a real tenor of simple size and dark baritonal coloring—that puts him in the direct line of great Scandinavian Wagner tenors. And, wonder of wonders, a Parsifal youthful, handsome and innocent enough to be the "guileless boy" of Wagner's conception. Graf still remembers with anguish how Melchior, even on Good Friday, would wander off the stage at the Met when he had nothing to sing in Act I instead of standing in rapid bewilderment at the temple ceremony—none of that here!

The other main parts were hardly less well taken. Robert Kerns has not yet found the full intensity of Amfortas's torment, but all he lacks is experience in the role, while Franz Crass was a sonorous and sometimes eloquent Gurnemanz and John Modena, a malleably dark-voiced Klingsor.

Graf's newly created International Opera Center, a kind of operatic finishing school connected with the theater, supplied six excellent flower maidens and another six of the minor parts.

Armin Jordan, a young conductor in charge of this opera for the first time, led a well-paced and smoothly phrased performance, although the Suisse Romande Orchestra did not always live up to its high reputation in supporting him.

But what a listener hears, who is less prone to evocative perception and less susceptible to impressionistic suggestion, is, in the earlier works, Tchaikovsky without the great melodies and, in the later works, Tchaikovsky flavored with Rimsky-Korsakoff and the Stravinsky of "The Firebird" and "Peter and the Wolf."

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

He was hailed as the greatest symphonist since Beethoven, least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.

And then he has given way to symphonic repertoire, at least since Brahms, and, worse, as a great nationalistic at a time when nationalism was much in vogue.

It was reckoned in the 1920s to tower above other nationalists as Dvorak, Moussorgsky, Debussy and Bartok.</p

American Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70 - Stocks and Div. in \$		1969-70 - Stocks and Div. in \$		1969-70 - Stocks and Div. in \$		1969-70 - Stocks and Div. in \$	
High. Low.	Div.	High. Low.	Div.	High. Low.	Div.	High. Low.	Div.
1969-70 - Stocks and Div. in \$							
14% 4% Abercrombie & Fitch Co. 128 17 618 628 578 578-14		473 124 Amerada Hess Oil 760 1696 17 1578 1495-12		478 364 Burns W.J. 46 36 46 458-12		26 254 142 716 2514	250-12
2% 4% Acme Hamil 19 54 54 54 54 54-12		271 125 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
11% 7% Adelphi Ind. 3 4 4 4 4 4-12		158 126 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
15% 11% Adelphi Int'l 26 143 147 147 147 147-12		504 127 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
25% 11% Aeroflot Inc. 2 113 113 113 113 113-12		504 128 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
22% 13% Aeroflot Int'l 30 6 154 154 154 154-12		346 129 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
32 13 Aerona 206 20 113 154 154 154-12		918 130 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
16% 9% Aeroflot STH 12 614 614 614 614-12		473 131 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
5% 5% Aerover Corp 24 34 34 34 34 34-12		271 132 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
21% 8% Alcan Ind. 6 418 418 418 418-12		351 133 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
31% 31% Alcan Ind. 307 343 343 343 343-12		512 134 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
18% 4% Alfa Corp. 125 125 125 125 125-12		213 135 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Corp. 20 125 125 125 125-12		175 136 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
20% 10% Alfa Corp. 20 125 125 125 125-12		175 137 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
17% 10% Alfa Corp. 23 125 125 125 125-12		175 138 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
48 35 Alfa Corp. 275 125 125 125 125-12		138 139 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
31 31 Alfa Ind. 2 327 327 327 327-12		185 140 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 9% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		11 141 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
17% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 142 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
15% 15% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 143 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 144 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 145 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 146 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 147 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 148 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 149 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 150 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 151 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 152 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 153 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 154 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 155 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 156 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 157 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 158 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 159 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 160 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 161 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 162 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 163 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 164 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 165 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 166 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 167 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 168 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 169 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 170 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 171 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 172 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 173 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind. 20 125 125 125 125-12		16 174 American Can 260 1250 12 1250 1250-12		36 46 46 458-12		1728-12	1728-12
10% 10% Alfa Ind.							



BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The diagrammed deal from a match between the United States touring team and a team from Wellington, New Zealand, played in Wellington early this week, was spectacular in several respects.

In both rooms West opened the bidding with one heart. Wellington then made a natural bid of five clubs, which ended the auction.

The opening lead of the spade queen gave him some assistance, but he could make no more than ten tricks when East won with the spade ace and led a trump. There was no way to reach the dummy, and the declarer had to lose a heart trick and a second spade trick.

In the second room, however, the American North-South partnership turned in a masterly bidding performance to find the only unbeatable game contract, according to analysts present.

North made a simple overcall of two clubs over the one-heart opening bid, confident that with freakish distribution there would be further bidding. South tried two diamonds, and North visualized the possibility of three no-trump. He made a cue-bid of three hearts, inviting his partner to bid the no-trump game if he could stop the opponents' hearts.

South compiled, perhaps with some misgivings.

West led a low heart which gave South a chance to make 10 tricks. However, this was the only lead to give the defense a chance.

When South captured the jack with the queen, he had to guess the club situation. He now had a chance to take a club finesse—not unreasonable in light of North's opening bid. But South took a deep breath, led to the ace of clubs in dummy,

cashed the king, and claimed 10 tricks when the queen appeared from East.

The United States team gained 13 international match points, but there was a further surprise to come. Several of the spectators recognized the lead that had been played two days earlier in a nationwide New Zealand charity contest and had not been redealt as it should have been. As none of the players recognized the deal, the result was not affected.

NORTH
♦ K76
♥ 8
♦ A
♦ AKJ109763

WEST (D) EAST
♦ A932 ♦ QJ105
♦ AK1063 ♦ Q75
♦ Q8 ♦ 9652
♦ 52 ♦ Q4

SOUTH
♦ 84
♥ Q942
♦ KJ10743
♦ 8

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
1 ♦ 2 ♦ Pass 2 N.T.
2 ♦ 3 ♦ Pass 3 N.T.
Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart six.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

GRADE	THIAN	DALI
RELAY	NIORA	ELAN
AMUSEMENTS	ALPFS	
SIAM	SEIMESTERS	
PINE	SEIS	REPAY
NAIPES	LILIE	IDE
PRALLINE	ICES	
CLINGINGVINES	CLINGE	
ALAU	ESITEEHIS	
LOG	PST	RUERIS
PIST	ATONE	STIA
CONCIERGE	ILD	TEAM
SLOT	AGREEMENTS	
HOMER	REIVE	IDEES
REVIEW	ETIES	KODDY

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE — That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TULDA
T U L D A

TENIL
T E N I L

RAWSUL
R A W S U L

QUALEP
Q U A L E P



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Find the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

(Yesterday's Jumble: MUSTY ATONE TEAPOT HARDLY)

(Answer: This might be the latest shoe model—THE LAST.)

BOOKS

SAINT-GAUDENS AND THE GILDED ERA

By Louise Hall Tharp.
Illustrated. Little, Brown, 419 pp. \$8.50.

ROBERT HENRI AND HIS CIRCLE

By William Innes Homer with the assistance of Violet Orga.
Illustrated. Cornell University Press, 368 pp. \$17.50.

Reviewed by Henry Steele Commager

BOTH Saint-Gaudens and Henri came to maturity in what it is still popular to call the Gilded Age, but perhaps it is time we abandon this overused and misleading term, coined by Mark Twain to describe the political scene, not the cultural. The generation from the Civil War to Theodore Roosevelt was, in many ways, a golden age—the most creative era, culturally, in our history.

Saint-Gaudens and Henri fit into a theme closer to Henry James than to Mark Twain: the theme of the creation of an American style in art within the framework of a larger community of art. For in the arts, more even than in literature, America had been derivative. The generation of Benjamin West and Copley had headed for London; in the first half of the 19th century Florence and Rome attracted the artists. After mid-century, France was

admonition that "respectability in art is appalling." It was he who organized the first Exhibit of the Independents in 1910. For he was not only one of the most distinguished of American painters, the leader and for a time the inspiration of the Eight (the Ash Can School), but the spokesman of the independent artist in the war against the Académie. He was a great teacher.

He had taught in Paris, taught in Philadelphia, moved to New York and set on his own, and soon had the largest personal following of any painter. He had his school; he held summer schools in Maine and New Mexico; took students abroad to England, France and Spain; taught painting, to be sure, it is characteristic that in it came to selecting a name; his talks to students, he said, "The Art Spirit"—it has remained one of the most vivid and influential of American art books. He taught all art was one, and that a philosophy as well as art.

From Emerson and Whistler, Saint-Gaudens may have derived something of his sturdy Americanism, his insistence on the validity of American materials and American character, but he was probably bred in him, his childhood on the New England and Colorado frontiers. As he became interested with his European masters, he later abandoned them and developed an independent style. He chose homely subjects, caught the dignity of work and of a delighted in the spontaneous children; he was at his best depicting the city, rather than the countryside or the sea; preferred dark colors to light.

Around him gathered the indubitably American who, like Luke, Glackens, Sloan, Bell, Shinn, Prendergast, Cole, Pène du Bois, and a host of others. Homer has done well with Henri, and reasonably well with his circle, though we still await a book which will bring together the artistic, the literary, social relationships of the men of the century. There are changes.

Mr. Commager is professor of history and American studies at Amherst College. He wrote this review for "The Week," literary supplement of The Washington Post.

Prize to Belgian

HAMBURG, Feb. 19 (AP)—Belgian critic Georges Peire was awarded this year's Maitaine Prize worth \$5,000 (56,830) by the Hamburg Foundation. Announced by Poulet, who works at the University of Nice, the award is mainly for his essay.

CROSSWORD — By Will W...

ACROSS	47	Paycheck stub initials
1	Touch	18 Wears
5	Police action.	19 Hawthorne
9	Hidden draw-back.	character
14	Gloomy Gus	21 Ribs
15	Church section	22 U.S. holiday
16	Verdi work	23 Sly
17	Bit	27 French
18	Fusee holders	psychopath
20	Man of shares	28 Resort-hotel
22	Fuse	29 Donates
23	Handle	30 Some poetry
24	Haircut recipient	32 Manchurian
26	Asset	34 Suffix with er or seven-
29	Prepare	35 Percentage
31	Zoo sounds	37 Filing item
32	Canine cry	41 Confront
33	Fictional sleuth	42 See bird
36	Ball team	44 Cut in two
37	Good will	46 Old Turkish
38	Had debts	47 Rather than
39	Corda	48 Be suitable
40	Corrida cheers	50 Recess
41	Delivered	51 Gallery hand
42	— ultra	52 Performer
44	Wee laddies	53 Milky gen-
45	Lessoed	54 Healthy

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14			15			16				
17			18			19				
20			21			22				
			23			24				
26	27	28				29	30			
31						32				
36						37				
39						40				
						41				
42	43					44				
45	46					47				
48	49	50	51			52				
55	56					57				
58						59				
61						62				

Answers tomorrow)

(Yesterday's Jumble: MUSTY ATONE TEAPOT HARDLY)

(Answer: This might be the latest shoe model—THE LAST.)

Observer

Spiro, Philip or Sophia

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Is it advancing age, the habit of eating peanut butter on bananas just at bedtime, or perhaps only February? Whatever the cause, an entirely different class of people has been turning up lately at the very foot of the day, in that disembodied moment between the last yawn and the first snore.

Until recently it was a pleasure hearing that soft knock at the door. Sophia Loren was often there, "everyone else asleep?" she would whisper in seductive Italian before slipping in and choosing a comfortable sofa. One night Prince Philip came and discussed polo with intense animation.

Lately, however, there has been a constant procession of strangers. One night Lyndon Johnson came and explained that everything written in the press about the origins of the Spanish-American War was in error. Another night Calvin Coolidge came and did not say anything at all.

That same week President Nixon came by and, with great warmth, earnestness and sincerity, explained his position on school desegregation. "So you see," he concluded on that particular evening, "I am either for it or against it. If not neutral."

The knock at the door in the small hours, once so sweet a sound, was turning sour when Vice-President Agnew paid his first call. He wore hair of banker's silver and a silk top hat. It was impossible not to like him immediately.

Seated in front of the fire in his top hat—or some reason he never removes his top hat during these visits—he dispensed comfort. "It is not people like you I have in mind when I make one of my famous speeches," he confided.

"I can tell by the cut of your jib that you are a decent human being whom it would be a mistake to separate out from American society like a rotten apple from a barrel."

We shook hands with tears in our eyes. To have said anything more that night would have been to spoil a beautiful moment.

The next night he seemed sad. He had that day seen persons—"certain people," he called them—who were not like the

"Summer" by Vytautas Lukus.

Camera View of U.S.S.R.

By Peter Gross

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NYT)—Ordinary people and extraordinary power plants vie for attention in an ambitious exhibition of Soviet photographic art that opened here this week. The show, with

its hints of a post-Stalinist political subtlety among artists, is scheduled to go to five other American cities in the next seven months. The exhibition, "U.S.S.R. Photo '70," will give Americans their first systematic view of the lights and shadows in the art of the camera, Soviet style.

Among the 1,200 photographs displayed are the requisite portraits of Lenin and of girls in folk costumes—heroic socialist realism remains well represented—but there is also a psychological study of Sviatoslav Richter over the piano keyboard that would stand up in any gallery of humanism.

The exhibition is the biannual traveling show exchanged by the United States and the Soviet Union under a 12-year-old cultural program. The American exhibition, called "Education USA," has been seen by more than half a million people across the Soviet Union as it nears the end of a six-city tour.

Photographic art is not a subject normally associated with the Soviet Union, reason enough for the Soviet planners to select it as a way to display their country.

The leading figure of early Soviet photography was, ironically, the writer Maxim Gorky. He founded the magazine "U.S.S.R. in Construction" to show the world the transformations taking place in undeveloped Russia under the Communist party. Through the nineteen-thirties, this lavishly illustrated and unabashedly propagandistic magazine conveyed the best of what most Westerners regarded as a relatively primitive photographic art.

Gorky's contribution is heralded by the Soviet organizers of the present exhibition, the Novosti press and feature agency. In the words of one Novosti writer: "To Gorky, photography meant writing with

light—sun-writing. And the sun, he felt, cannot deceive the eye; it is incapable of whitewashing or slurring over anything. Gorky believed that through pictures readers could see true life."

The virtue of depicting both this "true life" and what Socialists call honest reality—a tenet of the socialist realism that Gorky is credited with founding—quickly ran up against a second virtue in Communist art, "party spirit," the need for art to be inspirational, to deal with heroic subjects, not with the seeder sides of reality.

For photography, the conflict between these two virtues was particularly acute: A novelist could gloss over unattractive aspects of reality to present only inspiring and ideologically correct views; all a photographer could do was be careful where he pointed his camera.

Thus the rash of photographs from the Soviet Union of tractors and working men, of factories, modern buildings and smiling faces. These are still the pictures that the Soviet people see in their newspapers and magazines.

The conflict between the demands of reality and uplift remains strong in Soviet art, including photography.

In the 17 post-Stalinist years, many Soviet writers have developed a sophistication in blending the true life with the inspirational in such a way that the reader can find either or both, as he chooses. So, too, judging from the selection for the present exhibition, have the photographers gained this sophistication.

A dramatic picture of a military parade in Moscow, for example, could be taken either as inspirational by the beholder or as subtly antiwar in its pomposity by one inclined to see it that way.

PEOPLE:

Hugh Hefner
And the Jet Set

Hugh Hefner's private DC-9, described in unseemly detail earlier in this space, has finally gotten off the ground. Custom-built at a cost of \$5.5 million, the airborne "hurdy gurdy" (see below) made what is laughingly called "its maiden voyage this week, a jaunt from Chicago to Los Angeles. The passengers, described by the Washington Post's Phil Casey as "a bunch of people from what is known as the news media," were duly impressed by the appointments of the Playboy czar's latest acquisition: all hand-rubbed rosewood, black leather and oiled bronze, to say nothing of the eight-by-ten-foot elliptical master sack, the two kitchens, showers, movie projectors, complete discotheque, eight-track stereo, nine television monitors, "swing-out" bar and hair dryers. What with one thing and another, the DC-9, according to a Hefner press release, can accommodate only 38 guests. Such a plane, the blurb continues, "nearly seats more than 100 passengers." The key word here, we think, is "seats."

Security, in some quarters, is a thumb and a blanket. Others prefer their coverage tucked in on all four sides. Quoted this week in the London Times was the following advertisement placed in a West Australian newspaper: "British businessman with \$100,000 to invest will pay \$10,000 or 10 percent of profits made, whichever is the greater, to any mining company employee giving definite ADVANCE information leading to the successful doubling of the investment on the stock exchange. Payment to be made out of profit made"

DEBUTING: Maureen Reagan, 29, singing daughter of California Governor Ronald Reagan and actress Jane Wyman, at Caesar's Palace in Las Vegas next week, along with a pride of other second-generation performers, to wit: Gary Lewis (son of Jerry), Deana Martin (daughter of Dean), Pat Gray (daughter of Kathryn) and Michel Marceau (son of Marcel). —DICK ROBERTS

CONVICTED: Frank Werber, 40, former manager of the Kingston Trio in San Rafael, Calif., on charges of possessing and growing marijuana, despite his claim, backed up by comedian Tommy Smothers, that he grew the weed in his back yard for religious purposes. **BANNED:** All women from the world marbles championships at Cheltenham, England, on Good Friday. "Playing marbles," explained a spokesman for the World Marbles Board of Control somewhat cryptically, "requires a player to bend double in order to flick." **SUED FOR DIVORCE:** Dory Langdon Previn, 40, by composer-conductor Andre Previn, 40, after 11 years of marriage, on grounds of "irreconcilable differences" under California's new divorce laws. Previn and actress Mia Farrow are expecting a child this spring. **STRIPPED:** The cleaning ladies employed by Denmark's United Steamship Co. of the job classification under which they have struggled for more than 10 years. Henceforth, the ladies will be known simply as "service addresses," not "cabin virgins."

A rose is a rose is a rose, but not always. Mac, the plane named in honor of William Duke of Cumberland (who defeated the Scots in the Battle of Culloden) is called "Sweet William" in England; in the Highlands it is known as Stirling Willie.

The snappy dialogue of "The Trial of the Chicago Seven" submitted "Tales of Hoffman" will doubtless supply future historians with enough "Words to Live By" to fill a Little Red Book. While awaiting the most leisurely perusal of the script, however, this departing award the Brass Julie to Assistant U.S. Attorney Richard G. Schulte for his straightforward delivery of the following line: "How dare Mr. Kastner! We had to sit here with our lips tied and listen to these defendants perjure themselves!"

Mr. Schulte. Better you all have your hands sealed.

Hugh Hefner's supercalifragilistic DC-9.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

IMPORTANT FRENCH TELEVISION PROGRAM WANTS FOR INTERVIEW
French-speaking TV stations in America
AMERICAN VETERANS
of the War in the Pacific. Whom
should we interview? Please write:
Bogard, Paris, 75-76-77-78.

SERVICES

HELP: ADVICE IN PARIS—Secretary
and telephone answering service
motorcycling, advertising, shopping,
photographing. Tel: 704-39-26.

BUSINESS TRAVELERS traveling to New York
and Paris. Tel: 704-39-26.

AMERICAN VETERANS (American
veterans in Paris) 43-45, Orléans, etc.

Please write: Box 2475, Herald, Paris.

JAI-HAPPY Birthday, darling. I love
you. Love.

AUTOMOBILES

DISTRIBUTOR AUSTIN AND TRIUMPH
of America, 242, rue de la Paix, Paris,
Bogard, Paris, 75-76-77-78.

FOR SALE & WANTED

**TOP-GRADE CONSULTANT
AVAILABLE IN ITALY** to give professional advice on marketing
and advertising content. Current
evaluation of advertising. New
product development. Wide advertising
experience. Multilingual. Widely traveled.
Please write: Box 2475, Herald, Paris.

BEAUTIFUL PANTHER COAT Ft. 15,000.
Size 40-42. Home: MFR. 40-10. Off: 54-46.
Width: 42. Length: 110. Tel: 704-39-26.

LEAVING PARIS. FOR SALE furniture,
etc. etc. Tel: 704-39-26.

NEIL comes departure, splendide Dior
paris. Tel: 704-39-26.

RALEIGH MENS RACING BIKE new! Tel:
704-39-26.

FOR SALE Photo (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100) (101) (102) (103) (104) (105) (106) (107) (108) (109) (110) (111) (112) (113) (114) (115) (116) (117) (118) (119) (120) (121) (122) (123) (124) (125) (126) (127) (128) (129) (130) (131) (132) (133) (134) (135) (136) (137) (138) (139) (140) (141) (142) (143) (144) (145) (146) (147) (148) (149) (150) (151) (152) (153) (154) (155) (156) (157) (158) (159) (160) (161) (162) (163) (164) (165) (166) (167) (168) (169) (170) (171) (172) (173) (174) (175) (176) (177) (178) (179) (180) (181) (182) (183) (184) (185) (186) (187) (188) (189) (190) (191) (192) (193) (194) (195) (196) (197) (198) (199) (200) (201) (202) (203) (204) (205) (206) (207) (208) (209) (210) (211) (212) (213) (214) (215) (216) (217) (218) (219) (220) (221) (222) (223) (224) (225) (226) (227) (228) (229) (230) (231) (232) (233) (234) (235) (236) (237) (238) (239) (240) (241) (242) (243) (244) (245) (246) (247) (248) (249) (250) (251) (252) (253) (254) (255) (256) (257) (258) (259) (260) (261) (262) (263) (264) (265) (266) (267) (268) (269) (270) (271) (272) (273) (274) (275) (276) (277) (278) (279) (280) (281) (282) (283) (284) (285) (286) (287) (288) (289) (290) (291) (292) (293) (294) (295) (296) (297) (298) (299) (300) (301) (302) (303) (304) (305) (306) (307) (308) (309) (310) (311) (312) (313) (314) (315) (316) (317) (318) (319) (320) (321) (322) (323) (324) (325) (326) (327) (328) (329) (330) (331) (332) (333) (334) (335) (336) (337) (338) (339) (340) (341) (342) (343) (344) (345) (346) (347) (348) (349) (350) (351) (352) (353) (354) (355) (356) (357) (358) (359) (360) (361) (362) (363) (364) (365) (366) (367) (368) (369) (370) (371) (372) (373) (374) (375) (376) (377) (378) (379) (380) (381) (382) (383) (384) (385) (386) (387) (388) (389) (390) (391) (392) (393) (394) (395) (396) (397) (398) (399) (400) (401) (402) (403) (404) (405) (406) (407) (408) (409) (410) (411) (412) (413) (414) (415) (416) (417) (418) (419) (420) (421) (422) (423) (424) (425) (426) (427) (428) (429) (430) (431) (432) (433) (434) (435) (436) (437) (438) (439) (440) (441) (442) (443) (444) (445) (446) (447) (448) (449) (450) (451) (452) (453) (454) (455) (456) (457) (458) (459) (460) (461) (462) (463) (464) (465) (466) (467) (468) (469) (470) (471) (472) (473) (474) (475) (476) (477) (478) (479) (480) (481) (482) (483) (484) (485) (486) (487) (488) (489) (490) (491) (492) (493) (494) (495) (496) (497) (498) (499) (500) (501) (502) (503) (504) (505) (506) (507) (508) (509) (510) (511) (512) (513) (514) (515) (516) (517) (518) (519) (520) (521) (522) (523) (524) (525) (526) (527) (528) (529) (530) (531) (532) (533) (534) (535) (536) (537) (538) (539) (540) (541) (542) (543) (544) (545) (546) (547) (548) (549) (550) (551) (552) (553) (554) (555) (556) (557) (558) (559) (560) (561) (562) (563) (564) (565) (566) (567) (568) (569) (570) (571) (572) (573) (574) (575) (576) (577) (578) (579) (580) (581) (582) (583) (584) (585) (586) (587) (588) (589) (590) (591) (592) (593) (594) (595) (596) (597) (598) (599) (600) (601) (602) (603) (604) (605) (606) (607) (608) (609) (610) (611) (612) (613) (614) (615) (616) (617) (618) (619) (620) (621) (622) (623) (624) (625) (626) (627) (628) (629) (630) (631) (632) (633) (634) (635) (636) (637) (638) (639) (640) (641) (642) (643) (644) (645) (646) (647) (648) (649) (650) (651) (652) (653) (654) (655) (656) (657) (658) (659) (660) (661) (662) (663) (664) (665) (666) (667) (668) (669) (670) (671